JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,874—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL ASIAT LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th Mar.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7933	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* ORIENTAL	8294	J. F. Jephson	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

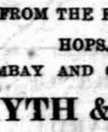
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April, 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April, 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,110	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th March, 1900.
* FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	8,044	10th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 635.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

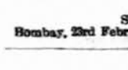
Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	G. Verona	5,139	25th Mar. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Mar. 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



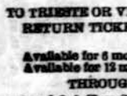
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *viâ* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPE[illegible] ATTENTION given to the selection of berth[illegible] Grouping of Passengers,
T[illegible] TICKETS issued available from any Ra[illegible] in India to all parts of the Globe.
[illegible]AL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued for breaks of Journey at all places of
[illegible]RS with COOK'S Tickets met and conv[illegible] Chief Continental Ports and Cities,
[illegible] RATES to Railway Family employes, Missionaries.
[illegible]D PASSAGES engaged and Tickets issued in any part of the world to India.
[illegible] COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
[illegible]ED FARES for Military Officers, Governments, and Missionaries to Europe via China
[illegible]rica.
[illegible]Y BAGGAGE received, forwarded and
[illegible] and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies
[illegible]LAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT for the use of Travellers in all parts of the
[illegible]TS issued at the Exchange of the day.
[illegible]EREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
[illegible]OSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
[illegible]EREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency executed.
[illegible] book of information free on application.

[illegible] BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road,
[illegible] CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 16th March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th March, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 17th March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 31st March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 17th March.

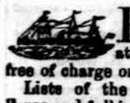
FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz to sail on or about the 4th April, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

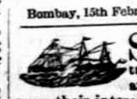
THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *viâ* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

IMPORT THE STRONGEST AND MOST DURABLE

CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATE
ON THE NEWEST AND MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS AND FINISH.
OUR TABLE PLATE WILL LAST FOR
TWENTY YEARS
AND OUR
TABLE CUTLERY
IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE EAST FOR ITS WEAR-RESISTING QUALITIES AND SUPERIOR FINISH.
GLASS AND CROCKERY
IN STANDARD PATTERNS.
ANY QUANTITY SUPPLIED.
BEST IRISH DAMASK TABLE LINEN.
HARDWARE, HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES, FILTERS, PIPES, LAMPS, HOSIERY, SADDLERY.
NOTE OUR SPECIAL CASH RATES.
FULL DETAILS WILL BE FOUND IN OUR LARGE RED CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED, FREE ON APPLICATION.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription:

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIME-KEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.
MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
" The United States Metallic Packing Company.
" Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.
The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.
IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Established 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S

GRAND CIRCUS

AND

ROYAL MENAGERIE

OF PERFORMING WILD ANIMALS.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. | TUESDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1900. | TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND BENEFIT.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR,

LADY NORTHCOTE, AND SUITE.

When 25 per cent. of the gross receipts will be given to the above Fund.

N. B.—ON THIS OCCASION NO HALF PRICE WILL BE ALLOWED.

And absolutely no Free List (Press Excepted.)

BICYCLE COUPONS

GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY for the HANDSOME HEPWORTH BICYCLE to be presented on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14th, 1900.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

The Winning Coupon for the Bicycle must be held in the Circus that evening.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, MARCH 14TH AND 17TH, 1900.

A Handsome Gold and Silver Watch will be given away amongst the Children visiting the Circus.

Every Child entering the Circus will receive a number entitling him to

A CHANCE OF WINNING ONE OF THE WATCHES.

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.

BOXES AND DRESS CIRCLE CHAIRS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

ROBERT LOVE, Manager.

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, Representative.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. "TRIESTE," from KOBE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessels arrival, and requested to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS. The same will be discharged in the stream, and will be landed at the Carnac Bunder.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and Claims in this respect must be adjusted and presented within 8 days of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise none will be entertained.

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Bombay, 13th March, 1900.

THE ANCHOR LINE, S. S. "ARMENIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts., in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 12th March, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, that day, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th March, 1900.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, 1900, for the CONSTRUCTION of QUARTERS for His Excellency the Governor's Servants at Government House, Malabar Point. The value of the work will be about Rs. 52,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

K. G. DESAI, L.C.E., Executive Engineer Presy.

Bombay, 9th March, 1900.

THE BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following Contracts for the year ending 31st March, 1901, on MONDAY, the 19th March, 1900, at 6 P.M.

I. COLLECTION of TOLL FEES, within the Municipal limits.

II. COLLECTION of FEES from the Town Fish and Vegetable Markets.

III. COLLECTION of FEES from the KHAR MARKET.

Each Tender should accompany with a deposit of Rs. 300 for the 1st, Rs. 100 for the 2nd and 3rd Contract.

The Committee do not bind itself to accept the Highest or any Tender.—Dated this 8th day of March, 1900.

RATANJEE B. KARANJVALA, Chairman, Finance Committee.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

SHIPPING FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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FANCY FETE.—Arrival of LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE, the Governor speaking. FANCY STALLS GROUPS.—Views of Races with Grandstand and Yacht Club Races, now on view at Messrs. RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Royal Photographic Salon, By appointment to H. I. M. the Queen-Empress of India.

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In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

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C. A. Turner ..... Official Liquidator,

Under instructions, from Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, put up for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at 4 p.m., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at their Sale Rooms, at No. 4 Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, all the land, mill buildings, machinery, moveable property, and effects of the abovenamed Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Ahmedabad.

The Sale is being held under an order of the High Court, dated the 30th day of January, 1900, and with the concurrence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, the mortgagee of the said premises, and it will be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale, and the valuation recently made by MESSRS. GOSTLING and MORRIS of the Mill property and machinery can be seen on Application to MESSRS ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

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2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
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The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 months, at 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, at 6 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1900.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JH. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE.—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD. A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.

CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST, Secretary, Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS, Chief Representatives for Bombay.

Messrs. ZIFFO & CO., Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

should send for the

COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS

issued as at 1st January, 1900.

REVISED AND REDUCED RATES

AND

Every Concession Possible in Life Assurance.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over

NINETY-FIVE LAKHS

since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

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Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

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REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

S. S. DEN OF AIRLIE.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by this steamer arrived here on the 18th December are requested to take DELIVERY of CARGO consigned to them without delay.

All CLAIMS against the General average to be sent to the undersigned supported by the surveyor's report before the 31st March 1900, after which date no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents.

Bombay 8th March, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (Gun Fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of March, 1900, for the supply of:—

250 Tons of Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam Teak Logs.
150 Tons of this to be not less than 40' × 14" × 14"

Deliveries to commence on 1st May next,

Tenderers to quote the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's Locomotive Premises, Parel, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied by the specification of shipment showing clearly whether the Timber Tendered is Moulmein, Rangoon or Siam.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 1st March, 1900.

NOTICE.

A NEW APPOINTMENT of MANAGER and SECRETARY of the KARACHI PORT TRUST having been created, applications for the post are invited; the same to be forwarded to the Undersigned not later than MONDAY, 2nd April, 1900.

The salary of the appointment will be 1,000 Rupees per mensem.

Applicants should state in their applications full particulars including their age, nationality, qualifications and salary received in present or last employment.

R. GILES, Chairman,
Karachi Port Trust.

Port Trust Office, Karachi, 6th March, 1900.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

OPENING OF DONDAICHE-AMALNER SECTION FOR TRAFFIC.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the remaining section Dondaiche-Amalner, of the Tapti-Valley Railway, having the following Stations, will be OPENED for all descriptions of Coaching and Goods Traffic and Public Telegraph Messages, on and after the 15th March, 1900.

Sinkheda and Nardana. { For all descriptions of Coaching traffic. (These stations are already opened for Goods traffic.)

Etavad and Amalner. { For all description of Coaching and Goods traffic.

Further particulars as to rules, rates and classification of goods can be had on Application to any of the Station Masters on the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I Railway.

Bombay, 7th March, 1900.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF LORD SANDHURST.

MAIL PHAETON, by Messrs. Laurie and Marner, London, Rubber-Tyred wheels, dark green and black picked with red, green cloth rubber mat, the whole turnout in perfect order, has been done up quite recently. Price Rs. 1,000.

A SET OF POSTILLION HARNESS, by Merry and Co., for 4 horses, brass mounted, with saddles, breechings with driving reins complete, can also be used for a pair, in good order. Price Rs. 400.

A LADY'S SIDE SADDLE, by Messrs. Wilkinson and Kidd, in good order. Price Rs. 60.

Apply to—

Lieut.-Col. OWEN,
Military Secretary,
Government House, Malabar Point.

GLIMPSES OF THE EAST.

40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

JUST THINK OF IT!!!

A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

TRUSTT & CO.,
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DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	14
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 9-39m., 10-3½s. Low water, 4-5m., 3-46.
B. V. R. Parade, Oval, 6-45 a.m.
Yacht Club Regatta. Ship's Boats Races.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Harmston's Circus.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practise.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.—At the general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, held on the 10th instant, at Yokohama, a dividend was declared at the rate of 15 per cent. and also a bonus of yens 25 per share.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this Dispensary during the last month was 919, of these 274 were new admissions, consisting of 133 males 77 females, and 64 children, the average daily attendance was 38·29.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.—Government have been pleased to grant certificates of merit to the following gentlemen at Broach in recognition of their plague services:—Messrs. Adurjee Mancherjee Dalal, Burjorjee Sorabjee Moonsiff Dinshaw Furdoonjee, Fardunshaw Pestonjee, Ichhalal Amrutlal, and Dinbundhoo.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission per French s. s. Indus, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Marseilles Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday, the 15th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., to-day:—

March	The Absent-minded Beggar	Kipling and Sullivan
Overture	Concert	Titl
Fantasia	Favourite Melodies from Old Operas	Kappey
Valse	Monte Cristo	Kotlar
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville	Planquette
Galop	Wirr warr	Faust

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

IMPORTING GANJA INTO BOMBAY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gopala Pandoo, a Hindu, having no occupation, was charged by Mr. A. R. Lalkaka, an abkari inspector, with importing ninety-eight tolas of ganja into Bombay without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It was stated that accused had been in the habit of smuggling the drug into Bombay from up-country stations and, on information to that effect having been received, a watch had been kept. On the 10th instant, accused arrived in Bombay from Poona and slighted at the Byculla Station. His baggage was searched and a quantity of ganja was found concealed in a basket, containing grain. He pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer two months' simple imprisonment. The ganja was ordered to be confiscated and sent to the Collector.

SUICIDE OF AN OCTAGENARIAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at Tardeo Road, regarding the death of Hariba Ganoba, a Hindu, aged about eighty-five years. The deceased resided at Tardeo Road and was supported by his son Cashinath, who is a tailor by profession. The aged man had been ailing for the last two years from pain in his joints and he also suffered recently from diarrhœa. He was tired of life and considered death as the only relief. At 7 o'clock, on Saturday evening, Hariba left home, saying he was going to a charitable dispensary at Tardeo Road, to obtain some medicine. He did not return home that night and his son searched for him, but could not find him anywhere. Next day Cashinath continued the search and informed the police. The latter told him that a body had been recovered from a well in Tardeo Road. Cashinath proceeded to the well and on seeing the body identified it as that of his father Hariba, who had been missing from home since the previous evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A STRANGE STORY.—On Saturday morning a Hindu woman, named Bheema went to a grain-shop, in Dammer Lane, and wanted to purchase a rupee's worth of rice. She immediately delivered to the shopkeeper Mahonji Hemraj, what she believed to be a ten-rupee note in payment and asked for the return of Rs. 9. The grain-dear on looking at the note found it was one for Rs. 1,000 and becoming suspicious declined to serve her and allowed her to go away with the note. Information was conveyed to superintendent McDermott, who, that evening, sent for the woman and the shop-keeper to the Chowpatty Police Station. The woman, on being questioned, denied having gone to the grain shop and produced any currency note whatever. The grain shopkeeper who failed to bring the matter to the notice of the police, was then interrogated, and he admitted that the woman had gone to his shop to purchase rice, with a thousand rupee note, but he felt afraid to take it, as he thought she had not come by it honestly. The woman was then confronted with the shopkeeper but she still persisted in her denial and protested her innocence. She also produced a purse containing Rs. 1-0-6, which, she said, was all the money she possessed. As there were grounds for believing the truth of the information received by the police, the women was detained. After a short investigation she made a statement, and pointed out a municipal muccadum, named Bhow Balla, from whom the thousand rupee note was recovered. The police inquiries further elicited the fact that the note belonged to one Bhasker Naranji, who died of plague, on the 7th instant. On the 9th idem the house occupied by the deceased with all the furniture in it was cleared out and disinfected. It was alleged that during this operation the note got mixed up with some old, useless papers, which were placed in the compound to be burnt, where it was found by a little boy, aged seven years, who gave it to his aunt. The latter tried to dispose of the note in the manner described above. At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, the woman Bheema and Bhow Balla were charged before Mr. S. B. Spencer, with fraudulent possession of the note. The case was remanded.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	3	13
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	8	10	56
C Marcel, Ghoti Talao, Famanwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	56	3	5
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	14	11	35
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	11	101
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	21	7	37
G Mahim and Worlee	12	9	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	36	52
Total	135	90	378
Total plague deaths to date	67,889	58,574	
Same date last year	131	166	339

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	39
Deaths	27

CHOLERA.

Attacks	3
Deaths	1

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

A SYDNEY, paper of February 21 says:—All the people from Sydney quarantined owing to the outbreak of the bubonic plague have now been released, the patient having quite recovered. The only persons now remaining at the station are the passengers and crew of the Pasidque, and these are due. The station, however, will probably have another bubonic patient, as the E. J. Spence, which arrived from Mauritius has on board a very serious case of sickness, which is believed to be bubonic plague. The medical officers will diagnose the case. In the meantime the vessel is anchored in Watson's Bay and communications with it is strictly forbidden. With regard to the proposal to institute a bubonic plague hospital at the dismantled sugar works at Rosstown, the Premier informed the Moorabbin council that Dr. Gresswell, acting under instructions, some time ago inspected the building with the view of ascertaining what means of isolation it would afford in an emergency. Mr. Ross, the proprietor, however, informed the Health department that he could not enter into negotiations for the sale or lease of the property for any purpose connected with the plague, and since the refusal the Minister of Health had in no way entertained the question.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists.

THE RECENT VICTORIES IN SOUTH AFRICA;

REJOICINGS AT KAIRA.

A LARGE public meeting of the citizens of Kaira was held on Tuesday evening at Rao Bahadur Nursiram Wajaram's bungalow to offer up prayers to the Almighty and to express their heart-felt joy at the relief of Kimberley and Ladysmith and the brilliant victory of Lord Roberts at Paardeberg. The bungalow was decorated and illuminated. Mr. Swifte, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and the only European Officer then present at the station was cordially voted to the chair. There were also present R. B. J. Behcharlal, R. B. L. Jhavarlal, R. B. Nursiram Wajaram, Dr. Postwalla, R. S. Navnidbhai Mamatdar, R. S. Prabhashanker, and other representatives of several communities.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Nahualal Narsiram addressing the meeting. He said the object of their meeting that evening was to express their sincere delight at the recent successes achieved by the British forces under the able command of Lord Roberts and General Buller—which had prompted the loyal citizens of the place to have rejoicings in commemoration of the relief of Ladysmith and Kimberley and the victory at Paardeberg. He said he need not enumerate the numerous blessings and benefits India derived under the benign British rule. To express their sincere gratification for such brilliant and gallant successes was nothing but a part of their duty as loyal subjects of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. He summed up his remarks by requesting all present there to join him with heart and soul in offering prayers to God for the British rule in India and long life to our kind mother Queen-Empress Victoria.

Mr. Punjabhai S. Bhatta, High Court Pleader, then dwelt upon the innumerable blessings of the British Rajat some length and compared the British Government with the former Indian Governments. Before the advent of the British, life was not worth living in India. There was anarchy and disunion everywhere. Everywhere from kings down to the humblest of men in India, the seeds of degeneration were taking deeper root. Bad customs and wrong ideas, political, social, moral and religious, had spread far and wide, which tended to divide peace from man, not to say of States and communities. But thank God, Who saved the people of India from deeper darkness and ignorance by this wise, just and kind act of placing them under the benign care of the British people. Under the British rule, a new wave of civilization began the work of revivification. It was to the great credit of the British that they had discharged their great and difficult trust faithfully. It was under their rule that the people had received the great blessing of peace and tranquility. He said, he had not met there to take wicked pleasure in the severe blows inflicted upon the Boers, but to celebrate the successes achieved by the rulers of English arms against those hardy and tenacious foes who had entrenched themselves in well chosen positions from which they were driven away with heavy loss. It was, he said, upon the English arms that India had to depend for its safety and it was but meet and proper that they should meet to express their loyal feelings towards the British Government on the occasion. He further said that it was not mere lip loyalty that they expressed that day, but they heartily prayed to bless the British arms in South Africa and its ultimate complete success.

Some songs specially composed were then recited by Mr. K. M. Bhatta, and the whole assembly remained standing when the National Anthem was sung in Gujerathi. A special musical entertainment was given by musicians brought expressly for the occasion.

Mr. Swifte then addressed the meeting. He said as a representative of the British Government in his civil capacity, he was much gratified to hear the spontaneous outbursts of loyal expressions to the Throne and the British Raj from the leading citizens of Kaira. He considered it a great privilege and honour to preside at the meeting inasmuch as he happened to hold a commission in her Majesty's army in his own country. His hearers, he said, had perhaps no idea of the dangers and perils the British soldiers had to pass through even at the cost of their valuable lives. He did not want to enter upon the causes of the present war, but the British army had to do its duty, and that spirit of duty was quite manifest in the present campaign. He said the campaign was not undertaken through any desire of aggrandisement. He then remarked a little on the subject of Tommy Atkins, who, he said, was generally represented in this country by irresponsible agitators, as blood-thirsty and immoral in his character. He said that there might be some black sheep in each flock but he counselled his hearers not to condemn the whole army for the faults of a few. One chief lesson that was to be drawn from the present war was that of devotion to duty, which he exhorted his hearers to mark well and follow. He then thanked all present for the honour they had done him on the occasion. Three cheers were then given for the Queen-Empress, three for General Roberts and three more were given for the president for his able conduct in the chair. Mr. Swifte was then garlanded by Rao Bahadur Narsiram Wajaram and the meeting dispersed after the distribution pan gulab.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE).

A LOVING WIFE.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHAGI WOMAN.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, who, in November last, convicted the accused Bhagi, wife of Bhika, of an attempt to murder, and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for five years. The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Jopp, in his finding in the case, said the points for determination were—Did the accused administer pounded glass to her husband in his food with such intention and under such circumstances that, if she had caused the death of Bhika, she would have been guilty of murder?—What offence, if any, had the accused committed? Mr. Jopp's finding was that the accused administered pounded glass to her husband, and that she had been guilty of an attempt to murder. Bhika stated that, on the 24th September last, the accused, whose business, it was to prepare food for him, gave him bread for his breakfast. He ate a mouthful or two, and the bread tasted gutty. He looked at the bread in the light; it glistened; and he went and told the patel of the village. Seven or eight days before this, Bhika had slapped the accused, because she had not brought grass from the fields. The patel came and took charge of four pieces of bread and some flour, which he found in Bhika's house. Portions of this bread and flour were sent to the Chemical Analyser, who found pieces of pounded glass in them. The accused afterwards pointed out in the fields of her village the place where the glass had been pounded. Finally she made two statements, in one of which she alleged that one Vani gave her pounded glass, telling her that, if she administered it to her husband, he would die; and that she put the glass in his food. Accused afterwards denied having made the statements and said the case had been made up against her through enmity. The accused was the only person in Bhika's house except his old mother; and the Sessions Judge had no doubt upon the evidence that the accused had prepared the bread. There was, Mr. Jopp said, sufficient evidence to establish that the accused administered pounded glass to her husband with intent to kill him. The evidence of the hospital assistant showed that pounded glass does sometimes cause death. The accused's act, Mr. Jopp said, was therefore capable of causing death in the natural course of events. If Bhika had died from eating the glass, the accused would have been guilty of murder. The court, concurring with the assessors, found the accused guilty and sentenced her to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TRIESTE.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to Trieste and Venice, by Austrian Lloyd's s s Trieste, Captain A. Mitis, sailing from Victoria Dock No. 3, to-day (Tuesday), medical examination at 5 p.m.:—

FROM KOBE—Heidmann, Mr A
FROM SHANGHAI—Del Medico, Mr A
FROM COLOMBO—Sagmeister, Mr
FROM BOMBAY.

Benn, Mrs R A E and infant
Bushby, Mr and Mrs W
Bushby, four Masters
Cockin, Mrs J I B
Cockin, Two Misses
Desogne, Consul-General, Mrs, two children and governess
DeCosta, Marques Mr J C
Ellis, Mr and Mrs S H
Greenaway, Mr and Mrs T
Harissiadis, Mr A Mrs, two children, two infts and nurse
Kerrich, Major G S Mrs and two infants
Lutrari, Mr L P
Nicholas, Mr W U
Orphanides, Mr J K
Robertson, Mrs L F, infant and nurse
Simpson, Mr F L G and Mrs
Thackeray, Lt O B
Vanrenen, Col J P D and Mrs
Vanrenen, Miss I
Vanrenen, Mr
Vrionis, Mr M
Wichmann, Mr F W

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Corporation recorded letters from Government appointing Mr. L. B. Kher and Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., Members of the Corporation in place of Mr. J. Wilcocks and Mr. N. N. Wadia, respectively.

PRINTING CONTRACT.

Dr. N. N. Katrak proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender of the proprietors of the "Times of India" for the performance of the printing work of all departments of the Municipality for a period of five years from the 1st March 1900, with partly English and partly Indian made paper (the rates with discount working out to Rs. 28,078-12-7 per annum). Dr. Katrak said the contract with the present contractors terminated on the 28th February last and in order to provide against it tenders were invited by the Municipality. But no tenderer had come forward except their present contractors. They had made alternative proposals for one year, three years and five years, and further offered that if the Municipality ordered for a full year's supply at one time they were prepared to give certain discount. In the event of our accepting their tender for a period of three years they were willing to allow a discount of 12 1-2 per cent, and a discount of 18 3-4 per cent. for five year. The Commissioner recommended the Standing Committee to accept the tender for five years, as it would enable them to effect a large annual saving.

Mr. James MacDonald seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji said it was much to be regretted that there should be no competition for such a large contract as the one under consideration. The contract was an important one, and year after year they found no competition. He thought it was the duty of their executive officers to inquire into the causes which kept back other tenderers and remove them, so that a healthy competition might be created. If it was not possible to do that, it was the duty of the department to start a departmental press; and unless it was done it was impossible to test the rates given by their contractors. It was necessary to ascertain whether the rates were fair or not. The fact of their tenderers having offered large discounts was significant, and should be taken into consideration by the Corporation.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail thought there was a good deal in what had fallen from the lips of the last speaker. Their present printing contractors had the monopoly of the Municipal printing work, and it must be conceded that a monopoly was always an expensive thing. There were many large printing presses in the city and the fact of their not coming forward showed that they were not quite able to cope with the work. He, therefore, thought the only way of testing now the rates offered would be to open a department for their printing work, which, he hoped, would be in the long run a paying concern. The discount offered by the tenderers came to a large sum, and if their own department were able to make a profit of 15 per cent. only it would mean a saving of several thousand rupees a year. It might be that the initial cost of opening such a department would amount to a couple of lakhs, but then there was every chance of turning it into a profitable concern. He, therefore, suggested that sooner they opened an establishment of their own it would be better.

Mr. K. N. Wadia remarked that it took away his breath when he heard the suggestion made by the last two speakers. He was sure that they would make a muddle of the whole thing, if they went in for such a scheme. As to the proposed undertaking turning out a profitable one, he would say "Heaven save us from it."

Mr. Kazi Kabirruddin considered that the suggestion made by Mr. Haji Usuf was an excellent one. He moved an amendment that the letter from the Commissioner be recorded; that sanction be given to the acceptance of the tender for one year only, and that in the meanwhile the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what would be the expense of setting up a press of its own.

Mr. Dhondy in seconding the amendment remarked that the matter was worth inquiring into and the Corporation should be chary of foregoing the advantages that might accrue by having a press of their own, which meant a large saving to the Municipality.

Mr. Kabraji said that before the Corporation thought of having a printing press of its own, they should think of having their own gas works and tramway, which were far more important undertakings than a printing press. But the Corporation had set its foot down on such schemes, as it preferred to rely upon private enterprise for providing such conveniences. He thought a Municipal printing press would be as large a burden on the Municipality as the gas works or a tramway. It was said that their printing contractors had been enjoying a monopoly, which was no the case. The tenders were open to all the public presses and if no press was forthcoming, it was certainly not the fault of the Municipality. They must make the best of the bargain, which the Standing Committee had sought to do.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he had been a printer for seven or eight years and he would say from his personal experience that the Corporation would never commit a greater mistake than having a printing office of its own. Those who were unacquainted with printing work could hardly realise the difficulties and the heavy expense of turning out a large amount of work rapidly and efficiently. Unless the resources of a printing office were enormous and it was fully equipped with printing materials it would not be able to cope with the Municipal printing work which had considerably increased in volume of late.

Mr. MacDonald said he would raise his voice against the amendment. Their present contractors had always done their work exceedingly well so far as he was able to judge.

Mr. Wacha asked why they should not go in for a five years' contract. It would be a great mistake to make a contract for one year only, and considering the concessions which had been made to them the wisest policy would be to accept the tender for an extended period. His own idea was that a printing press in connection with the Municipality would prove to be another white elephant.

Mr Karsondas Chhabildas remarked that in view of what had been said by Messrs. Wacha and Shroff they should not put the Commissioner to the unnecessary trouble of preparing estimates.

Dr. Katrak in replying on the whole debate suggested to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin the advisability of withdrawing his amendment; because by the arrangement proposed by him there would be a net loss of Rs. 6,479 to the Municipality.

On being put to the vote the amendment was lost by a very large majority, and the original proposition was carried.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

LEGISLATION FOR KATHIAWAD.

THE Secretary of the Kathiawad Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the Viceroy in which he says:—

May it please Your Lordship,—On behalf of the Committee of the Kathiawad Chamber of Commerce, I have great pleasure, in bringing to Your Excellency's notice that the province of Kathiawad has greatly advanced since the establishment of British Agency. Since then much has been done by the Bombay Government and Agency Officers to develop the province. The Courts of justice have been established and laws—nay—benecicent laws have been introduced. Many of its inhabitants have received the best western education, and the province of Kathiawad is as advanced in education and commerce as any district in British India. The power to legislate for Kathiawad, is vested in the Governor-General of India by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879). This power can also be delegated to the Governor of Bombay or to the Political Agent here. All these authorities legislate for Kathiawad in varying degrees. It is very rarely that the Bombay Government delegates its power to the Political Agent to legislate on important matters, but still we have a great deal of legislation in the form of notifications issued by the Political Agent. The Committee, are certainly of opinion, that time has come when laws should be introduced in Kathiawad, after knowing the opinion of the educated and enlightened portion of the community. The copy of the recent memorial, against notification No. 25 of 1898 and others issued by the Political Agent, to the Governor of Bombay is hereto annexed and marked Appendix A, perusal of which, the Committee hopes, will give an idea to Your Excellency, how annoying and inconvenient it is to have notifications in the form of laws about which the Kathiawad public have not the slightest notion before they are published in the "Kattywar Political Agency Gazette."—I therefore pray that, Your Excellency will be pleased to order the publication of the draft notifications, in the "Kattywar Political Agency Gazette," which purport to introduce new laws in Kathiawad.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitness and a delightfull ragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6ds. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Far-Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE FANCY FETE.

IT will probably interest those who took tickets in the raffle of 1,000 tickets at the Fancy Fete, to know that the silver bowl, presented by Messrs. Asquith and Lord, which was raffled at the Hindoo Ladies' Stall, was won by Dr. Lafond, and that the luncheon tray, presented by Messrs. S. Rose and Co., which was raffled at the cafe chantant, was won by Mrs. S. Davidson. Members can have the prizes on applying to Mr. Geo. H. McCausland, the hon. treasurer, with the winning tickets.

The following are the winning numbers:—1st prize, winning No. 488; 2nd prize, No. 735; 3rd prize No. 330; 4th prize, No. 743; 5th prize No. 102; 6th prize, No. 324; 7th prize, No. 257; 8th prize, No. 628, 9th prize, No. 284; 10th prize, No 278; 11th No. prize, 359; 12th prize, No. 153; 13th prize, No. 1730; 14th prize, No. 53; 15th prize, No. 77; 16th prize, No. 238; 17th prize, No. 757; 18th prize, No. 481; 19th prize, No. 927; 20th prize, No. 408; 21st prize, No. 949; 22nd prize, No. 766; 23rd prize, No. 190; 24th prize, No. 921; and 25th prize, No. 709.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I wish to correct a mistaken impression that might otherwise arise from your article in to-day's paper on the Fancy Fete, by pointing out, that any success of the stall with which, I was connected is at least as much due to the efforts and work done by Lady Jehangbir and Mrs. Bomanji Petit, as to any thing done by me.—Yours, &c.,

MINNA JENKINS.

Nepean Sea Road, March 12.

[The sum of Rs. 15,000 was realised at this stall.]

THE FETE.

BEFORE the final act of the performance by Harmston's Circus at the Fancy Fete on Saturday evening, the Honorary Secretaries, Messrs. D. B. Binning and Marshall Reid, entered the Ring, accompanied by Mr. Love, and on behalf of the Committee Mr. Reid said: Ladies & Gentlemen, I am here tonight to ask you to give a most hearty vote of thanks to the proprietress and Company of Harmston's Circus for all they have done for us. I do not suppose any of you know half of what we owe to Harmston's Circus, I will, therefore, try to give you some idea. When the question of the cost of Season Tickets for the Fete was first discussed, the consensus of opinion was in favor of a charge of Rs. 3, but while the matter was still undecided, the generous offer of a few acts every day by Harmston's Circus compelled the Committee at once to raise the charge to Rs. 5, and the result of this is that our takings on account of Season Tickets have been increased by Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000. Add to this the sum of Rs. 1,200 taken at the few seats we reserved and we get the very handsome sum of Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000, for which we are indebted entirely to Harmston's Circus. This is not all they have done for us. They promised us a few acts each day, but their generosity got the better of them and the good cause for which we are all working so inspired them that they gave us every day, and on two days "twice a day," a magnificent programme extending on several occasions to 12 acts, and there can be no question that among a number of attractions which have been generously provided for us, Harmston's Circus stands pre-eminently first. And when I tell you that these performances have been given to the detriment of the attendance of the Circus and that the takings at the circus have been very seriously affected by the fact that we have drawn away a number of their patrons, you will be able to form some idea of what a lot we owe to Harmston's Circus, and will, I am sure, join with me in according to the proprietress, manager and all the members of the Circus a very hearty vote of thanks, and you will, with me, wish them every success and will not fail to remember them whenever this Fancy Fete is spoken of in the future.

Three hearty cheers were given for Harmston's Circus, and Mr. Love, on behalf of the proprietress and the members of Harmston's Circus, thanked Mr. Reid for the kind way he had spoken of their efforts to assist the Famine Fund, and thanked all present for the way they had expressed their appreciation. Mr. Love then called for a vote of thanks to the Circus contractor Mr. Dadabhoy Dubash, without whose generouse consent the Circus performance could not have been given, and also for a vote of thanks to all the Members of the Company who had of their own free will, gladly come forward and volunteered to give their services gratuitously.

This was received with great enthusiasm, and the final act of the Circus was performed amidst much applause.

INDIAN FAMINE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND 1900.

THE Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund subscription list (up to 8th March) published yesterday, amounts to Rs. 24,69,412 or nearly four lakhs more than announced on Wednesday last, and generous contributions are daily coming in from all quarters. Mrs. D. King's handsome donation of Rs. 2,962 from the proceeds of "The Passport" performances deserves special notice. We hear that her example is being followed elsewhere. The first direct contribution from America (Rs. 500) is from Messrs. Bernis Brothers, Boston. An interesting feature of the Fund is the influx of a large number of small subscriptions varying from Re. 1 to Rs. 5.

FOURTH LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Subscriptions already acknowledged		20,88,896	7	2
Messrs Hamilton and Co		1,000	0	0
"	Mackintosh Burn and Co	500	0	0
"	Ranken and Co	500	0	0
"	Dykes and Co	500	0	0
"	T E Thompson and Co Ld	500	0	0
"	Cooke and Kelvey	500	0	0
"	Walter Locke and Co Ld	250	0	0
"	F and C Osler	250	0	0
"	Bathgate and Co	250	0	0
"	Thacker Spink and Co	250	0	0
"	Manton and Co	250	0	0
"	Francis, Harrison, Hathaway and Co	250	0	0
"	J Monteith and Co	250	0	0
"	Harman and Co	250	0	0
"	Stuart and Co	250	0	0
"	Watts and Co	250	0	0
"	R Scott Thompson and Co Ld	250	0	0
"	Harold and Co	250	0	0
"	Cook and Co	250	0	0
"	W Newman and Co	250	0	0
"	Moore and Co	250	0	0
"	F Peiiti	250	0	0
"	John King and Co Ld	200	0	0
"	Cuthbertson and Harper	100	0	0
"	J Boseck and Co	100	0	0
W E Bussey Esq, (London) per Messrs Ercom and Co		75	0	0
A Stapleton Esq		5	0	0
A F Cox Esq		250	0	0
J C E Branson Esq, I C S		50	0	0
J F Finlay Esq, C S I		100	0	0
J A Ezechiel Esq, I C S		50	0	0
Messrs Landale and Clark		300	0	0
Revd C H Bradburn Krisnagur		30	0	0
P Fermie		20	0	0
J Hillier Esq		20	0	0
Mons Tancredi		20	0	0
Babu Bhagobati Charn Gangeli		20	0	0
B P Singh Esq		15	0	0
H E E Buckner Esq		15	0	0
Babu Dasaruthi Banerjee		10	0	0
Major J Forsyth		10	0	0
Mons Pigot	

NOTICE is hereby given that the BUSINESS of an ARCHITECT carried on by the Late FREDERICK WILLIAM STEVENS, Deceased, at 2, Green Street, Bombay, down to the time of his decease will be carried on from the 5th day of March, 1900, by the Undersigned, to whom all communications should be addressed.

CHARLES F. STEVENS.

PIANOS.

MAHABLESHWAR. SEASON.

MARCKS and Co., Ld., have pleasure in stating that they are making Special arrangements for the DELIVERY of PIANOS on HIRE at MAHABLESHWAR at Specially Low Rates.

ERATA,
Grands and Uprights.

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Grands, Squares, and Uprights.

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MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
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BASIL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES.
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
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SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.
BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.
PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
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Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.
(Rupees 1,250 only.)
ONE GOLD SEMI-HUNTING
JAMES MacCABE'S Extra large size
WATCH.
One Gold 18 Carat, Plain ALBERT CHAIN
(can be used as double or single.)
One Gold JUBILEE COIN
[(two-pound piece.)
The above Coin will be made to attach on the Watch, Chain without extra charge.)
Also we undertake to ENGRAVE a MONOGRAM of three letters on the above named Watch FREE of Charge.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
FOR
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.
(ESTABLISHED 1847.)

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied &c.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES,
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 12.

EXCHANGE :—

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-8
2 Month's Sight Credits	1s. 4 5-16d. to 11-32
3 Month's Sight Francs	171 1-2 to 171 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' Sight	195
Hongkong "	143 1-2
Japan "	148 1-2

There has been very little doing to-day either way, but it is reported that Bank telegraphic was sold early April at 1s. 4 1-16d. against a purchase of Demand at 1s. 4 1-8d. for all March. More than one Bank was willing to buy ready credits at 1s. 4 5-16d. to day, but bills are very scarce.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened firm this morning at Rs. 95 1-8 ready and Rs. 95 3-16 for 30th March, and owing to a rumour or a Bazaar Gup, that no new Rupee loan will be floated the market gained strength, and prices hardened up during the day closing at Rs. 95-6 ready and Rs. 95-10 for the Settlement with little doing, as seller are by no means keen to operate at present.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Cash Balance was up 1 3-4 lacs, on last week, as will be seen from the weekly return below :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc. Rs.	5 38,823
" " Branches	Dec.	5,42,524
Other "	Inc.	3,61,253
Government Securities	Dec.	74,806
Other authorised "	unchanged.	
Loans	Dec.	3,61 532
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc	2,05,347
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	95,212
Cash	Inc.	173,007

WHEAT.—White Delhi is quoted at Rs. 5-4 per cwt Club No. 1 is quoted at Rs. 5-6 per cwt. with nothing doing.

GINGELLY—Quite but steady, with rates unchanged.

LINSEED.—Ready business is reported at Rs. 8-13-0 the rate for April May delivery quoted the same.

RAPESEEDS.—The market for all descriptions is steady at unaltered rates.

CASTORSEED.—Byers would pay Rs. 38-1-0 per candy for ready but sellers ask 4an, higher, at Rs. 38-12. For April-May Rs. 39-8-0 is named.

FREIGHTS—The market is firm especially for March and over 20s has been paid. For April, 18s. 6d. to 19s. is quoted but for London business has been done at 17s. 6d. and 18s.

The s.s. Castello has been birthed for Hull at 18s. 6d. and 1,000 tons of general cargo booked at 18s. 6d. and 300 tons Bonemeal at 19s. The s. s. Croham has been fixed from Rangoon to Bombay with rice, April loading, at Rs. 10-8-0.

COALS.—This market is very strong and higher prices have been paid for ready and near. A good line of Singareni for near delivery fetched Rs. 13-12, and a line of some 7,000 tons of Bird's Navigation is reported at Rs. 13-8, July to December. There have been ready re-sales of Jardine's at Rs. 17, ex-Bunder, or say Rs. 16 4 alongside, also of ready Deshargur at Rs. 16 and of Giridah at Rs. 16-12.

COTTON.—There has been a heavy slump in Satta rates to-day, Good Broach at Rs. 284 yesterday falling to Rs. 262. At the close to-day Bengals falling from Rs. 254 to Rs. 242. At the same time Speculators are even more keen to quit their holdings than they were to buy a short time back, and, to use a homely phrase, are tumbling over one another in their anxiety to sell. The heavy tenders to be made for the Settlement on Thursday, between 30,000 and 40,000 bales, are no doubt responsible for heavy drop in rates, which is only likely to be arrested by a further continued advance in Liverpool and New York Ready Cotton is quieter and rates lower the total day's sales coming to about 1,800 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900.	1898.	1897.
Week's receipts	1,56,000	88,000	1,44,000
Do. Export to U.K.	52,000	37,000	69,000
Do. do. to Continent	90,000	36,000	1,08,000
Total receipts since 1st September	56,16 000	73,37 000	75,72,000
Total receipts to U. K.	16,43,000	30,33,000	26,75 000
Do. to Continent.	24,83 000	28,73,000	29 75 000
Total stock in the Ports	9,20 000	7,49,000	10,71,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,540,000	4,081,840	4,563,440
" " " of Surats	5,200	176,570	53,840
For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	615,000	1,812,090	1,211,390
" London	3,000	8,000	2,000
American Afloat	250,000	139,000	2,0 200
East Indian "	1,000	3,000	1,000
Total	869,000	19,62,090	1,421,590
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 15-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 13-32d
" Good Brownugger	4 22-32d.	2 27-32d.	3 13-32d
Difference	25-32d.	18-32d.	13-32d

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

Khandeish	1,130
Barsee & Nugur	222
Berar	213
Total Oomras	1,464
Hingunghat	60
Dhollera	152
Broach	315
Compta and Dharwar	705
Western a	65
Bengals	2,226
Sind	114
Persian	105
Total	5,290

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	cwts.
Wheat	331
Linseed	1,863
Rapeseed	514
Gingellyseed	3,974
Castorseed	4,267
Rice	8,514

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank, of Bombay for the week ending 10th March, as compared with the statement of 3rd March, 1900 :—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 3. Rs.	Mar. 10. Rs.
Capital	1040,0,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	53,53,686	58,64,512
Do. do. at Branches	29,65,272	26,22,748
Other Deposits	363,83,938	367,41,791
Post Bills	9,007	8,907
Credits, undrawn	18,44,756	17,74,936
Rs.	635,25,259	640,12,894
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,52,410	77,77,804
Other authorized Securities	24,95,505	24,95,505
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	86,60,967	90,51,327
Loans do. do.	181,97,176	178,35,644
Bills Discounted and purchased	131,04,977	133,70,324
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	28,665	26,653
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,13,861	3,09,073
Cash	123,49,721	127,22,788
Rs.	635,25,259	640,12,894

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 10th February, 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	400	400	.....	800
Or per mile of Railway	23	23	.....	46
For previous 5 weeks of half-year	1,700	2,300	.....	4,000
Total for 6 weeks	2,100	2,700	.....	4,800
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	915	1	1,344
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	55	.....	78
Total to corresponding date do.	1,887	3,236	13	5,258

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 544
Ditto to date 458

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

HARDA.

DEATH.

BROOKS—March 7, at Harda, C P, after a painful illness, patiently borne, Stephen Brooks, Loco Dept, G I P R and Capt "G" Co, G I P R Volunteers, aged 55 years and 8 days. Deeply mourned and sadly missed by his sorrowing children and a large circle of friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WHITING—March 1, the wife of S S Whiting, District Superintendent Police, Sirmoor State, Nahan, of a son, still-born.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK—March 6, at Calcutta, Sidney, son of Mr and Mrs F R Craddock, aged 10 months.

HAMILTON—March 2, at Simla, Ripon Hospital, of pernicious enemia, George Hamilton, Accountant, D P W, Assam, son of Captain John Hamilton, S I M S, Ujjain, aged 32 years and 5 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.

SIR ROBERT WARBURTON did not live to see his interesting work "Eighteen Years in the Khyber 1879-1898" through the press. It is now published by Murray, London, and everyone who came into personal contact with that famous "Warden of the Marshes," whose sphere of influence was in the frowning and terrible Khyber, the Gate of India, will welcome these pages. The manuscript was prepared under the depressing influence of ill-health, contracted in his disinterested exertions to repair the blunders which had converted the friendly Afridis into the most active and capable of our frontier foes. The author was one of the few assets of our first war in Afghanistan. His father, a British officer of rank—like may others in that early time—succumbed to the charms of an Afghan lady. Sir Robert Warburton was born in a Ghilzai fort, near Gandamak. Many Afghans are almost as fair as Europeans, more so indeed than the Southern European, and nothing in complexion or feature would suggest that Sir Robert was of mixed race. The cast of countenance and something in build and manner gave him a striking resemblance to the first Napoleon, of which he was fully conscious, and which he did nothing to dissemble. Undoubtedly his Afghan lineage added greatly to his influence with the men of the borders. The Afridis regarded him as one of themselves, the fact that he was not wholly Afghan being imputed to him by them for righteousness. He remained in the bracing climate of the far north until he was fifteen, when he was sent to England to be educated for a military career. In five years he had passed into the Royal Artillery and was back again in India. He joined the Staff Corps and served in Abyssinia under Lord Napier of Magdala, who formed an excellent opinion of him and used his influence to get him appointed in 1870 to the Punjab Commission and sent to Peshawar. There he was in his element. At Peshawar and at Mardan, where the Corps of Guides was quartered, he became familiar with frontier politics and learned that the tribesmen are as constant in friendship to those whom they can trust, as they are unrelenting in hatred of those who treat them with injustice. That is what Matthew Arnold would term the note of the untamed barbarian before he becomes sophisticated by contact with the less amiable side of our European civilisation. Casali, one of the capable Italians employed under the Khedivial rule in the Soudan, was struck by the fierce intensity of the hate borne by the Soudanese towards those that despitefully use them, while they will lay down their lives for those that treat them fairly.

The Commissioner of Peshawar relates that the memory of Mackeson, whose control of the Khyber had ceased in 1842, and who had been brutally murdered a little later, was held in reverence throughout the whole frontier as a just and kindly man. The importance of the Khyber is chiefly due to the fact that the main military road from India to Kabul passes through it. Peshawar is the present terminus of the railway from Lahore; it has been recently decided to continue the railway to a point nearer the entrance to the dreaded Khyber, whose walls of precipitous rock seem to threaten destruction to all who enter its portals. The fort of Jamrud, now British—a weak structure of red brick, left without guns, lest they should prove an irresistible temptation to the fierce mountaineers—is a little over ten miles from Peshawar. The entrance to the Pass is in full view, some three miles distant, but no European is allowed to proceed a hundred yards in that direction, as he would infallibly fall a prey to the implacable Khyber knife. The length of the Pass has not been exactly ascertained; it is about thirty miles. The last six are in Afghan territory; the rest is policed by the Khyber Rifles, a corps of Afridis raised by the Indian Government from amongst the clans who receive a handsome subsidy to protect caravans and keep the route open. Two years ago when the Afridis, no longer under the influence of Sir Robert Warburton, rose against their paymasters, and sought support from the Amir, his Highness with characteristic sarcasm recalled to their recollection that when in 1885 he proceeded through the Pass to the conference with Lord Dufferin at Rawal Pindi, none of them came to salaam him, or to consult him on their affairs. They preferred to be on friendly terms with the English; having entered into an engagement with them they should follow his example, and carry it out in good faith: bitter words that cut to the quick. In old times the Afghan rulers paid the Afridis a considerable subsidy to keep the Pass open and keep on a friendly footing. The amount varied with circumstances. If the tribes were not turbulent, or the Afghan treasury was low, the subsidy was reduced, or even discontinued.

When the famous Dost Muhammad was fighting to establish his dynasty, he had little money, and he only paid Rs. 12,000. When he was secure on the throne he increased it to Rs. 20,000; as he was strong enough then to give nothing, that sum was received with if not with gratitude, at least with the semblance of content. When Lord Auckland determined to restore Shah Sujah whom Dost Muhammad had dispossessed the neglect to subsidise the keepers of the Pass led to serious troubles. Mackeson tried in vain to establish a good understanding, but its necessity not being obvious, he could not obtain the sanction of the Government. Of course there was trouble. Baggage was treated as contraband, and seized. Skirmishing did not improve matters; finally the army intended to relieve Jelallabad was unable to force a passage. Sir George Pollock by dint of tact, finding its expression in rupees, succeeded in leading his army through to Kabul, and back again in 1842. The destruction of Elphinstone's division did not take place in the Khyber; it was annihilated between Kabul and Gandamuk. In the popular imagination that catastrophe is still associated with the Pass, the very name of which is synonymous with treachery and disaster.

The first of the eighteen years to which the book refers is 1879. The treaty of Gundamuk, signed in that year, placed the tribes of the Khyber under British control In the previous year Lord Lytton's envoy, Cavagnari, —accompanied by a force "too small for an army and too large for an escort"—was stopped at Ali Musjid by order of Shere Ali. The envoy would have been allowed to proceed; it was the menacing escort that was objected to. That the objection was well advised was shown by what followed when Cavagnari with his 72 Sikh soldiers were massacred by the mutinous Afghans, indignant at their presence in the capital. Warburton used every effort to join Cavagnari on his mission. It is just possible that if he had been permitted to go he might have devised means of reconciling Afghan sentiment to the presence in their midst not only of a British envoy, but of the hated Sikhs who had robbed Aghanistan of the Peshawar Valley only a few years before. But the task might well have proved beyond even his diplomacy. The situation was an impossible one. Abdul Rahman, for whose advancement the Cavagnari tragedy and the fall of Yakoob paved the way, always referred to his predecessor's blunder in receiving an envoy without first consulting the Sirdars and other leading men, as proof of his incapacity and unfitness for rule. Warburton's memoirs have much that is of the highest interest on questions of frontier policy that will repay study.

THE rash experiment of employing a regiment of Central Africans in the Mauritius has failed dismally. In the early part of 1899 eight hundred negroes, the majority of them being Yaos, were incorporated as part of the military forces of the Empire. They were given seventeen British officers, a few white sergeants, and thirty Sikh non-commissioned officers and thirty-five negro sergeants. Before they received uniforms or military equipment they were shipped to the Mauritius to take the place of a regiment required for service in South Africa. Their uncouth ways, the absence of uniform, and their barbarous language excited the derision and the fears of the mixed population of French Creoles and Natives of India in the district where they were quartered. Five languages were spoken in the regiment; three Central African, Hindustani and English. Only one sergeant in each company knew the language of that company. Nevertheless for purely military purposes discipline and order was maintained, and, strange to say, the experiment of locating these savages from Africa in the midst of an orderly and more or less civilised community was regarded as very promising indeed, and certain to be quite successful. The men had a certain amount of moving and duty, and were free to leave the barracks and visit the neighbouring villages. They were not cordially received; were jeered and laughed at. They retaliated with blows, and bad blood was aroused. One day 300 of the negro soldiers, if such they should be called, sallied out under their own sergeants and in a very literal sense went for a Mampar village, on which they set to work, breaking into the houses, pillaging, outraging women, young and old, and for a couple of hours painting the village red. The villagers seized such weapons as came to hand and endeavoured to defend themselves, but, as might be expected, not with much success, when assailed by three hundred stalwart negroes who had the advantage of a certain modicum of military training. It was some time before the European officers were informed of the outbreak; when they arrived in the village the Yaos fell in, obeyed orders and returned to barracks. There was much indignant writing in the Mambar Press and the authorities were petitioned to remove the regiment from the Island. It was impossible to refuse so reasonable a request, and the Central African Regiment was removed to the island set apart for quarantine, while its ultimate destination is being considered. The wisdom of having recourse largely to mercenaries raised from very unpromising material in Africa, China and elsewhere is open to serious question. We have now received three sufficient warnings of the inherent dangers of the system. The mutiny of Colonel Macdonald's Soudanese soldiers on the expedition from Mombassa to the Nile entailed very grave consequences, the objects of the expedition were defeated, the lives of several officers were sacrificed, and an example of insubordination—unpunished for a considerable time—was set to the Natives of the region, whom the Soudanese were counted upon to subdue and overcome. In the beginning of last year the Central African Regiment made war on defenceless villagers, broke into eighty houses, committed every kind of outrage under the eyes and with the approval of their own sergeants. More recently the attitude of the Black troops at Khartoum created great anxiety. For one reason or another they refused to give up their ammunition, bidding defiance to their officers. The only explanation so far has been that the officers in question were newcomers, knowing little or nothing of their peculiarities, the experienced and carefully selected officers having retired or gone to South Africa. As compared to the Yaos and other wild tribes of Central Africa the Soudanese who have for a couple of generations been in contact with civilisation of a sort are enlightened men of the world. All the same if they had taken it into their heads to follow up insubordination with mutiny we might have had to reconquer the Soudan. It is a hazardous policy to rely on alien barbarians and Mahomedans who love not Christians, not to say savages, to uphold the flag of a civilised and Christian Power. The consequences of such reliance might easily prove disastrous in circumstances that might arise at any moment.

THE agriculturists of three talukas of Khandesh have addressed a memorial to the Governor in Council on the subject of the prevalent famine and the manner in which it has affected them. What they ask is that his Excellency shall stop the issue of notices that are now being served and rigorously enforced upon landholders for the immediate payment of assessment and remit such substantial portion of the dues payable by them as will afford them adequate relief. According to their representation they had already addressed their respective mamlatdars on the ground that the failure of the rains last year reduced them to a state of poverty surpassing all precedent, and that "the miseries and sufferings entailed by the attendant scarcity of food, fodder and water find no parallel in the history of these talukas during the last thirty or forty years." Not only have the prices of food-grains gone up, but cattle have died in large numbers, notwithstanding the fact that Government has thrown open the forests. Added to this the agriculturists are preyed upon by the neighbouring Bhils who, driven to despair by destitution, openly loot their property. In some cases the Bhils have gone so far as to set houses on fire in one part of a village in order to distract attention while they cleared out the buildings in another. They have committed robbery under arms, destroyed and eaten cattle, and cases have occurred in which they have gone the length of killing even country ponies, where the ordinary domestic cattle could not be procured, and have eaten their flesh. The memorialists quote the official returns of wholesale prices in "Government Gazette," as well as the reports of the Superintendent of Land Records and Agriculture in support of their petition and altogether make out a very good case. The mamlatdars having declared themselves unable to grant the prayer of the memorialists there was no other course open to them but address the Governor in Council. Of course the greatest possible care must perforce be taken in the matter of remission of rent and the reduction of assessments, for the whole Presidency feels the pinch of the distressing time it is passing through. Other places as well as Nandurbar, Shahade and Talode, the talukas which send in the memorial, are going through hard times and may with equal truth declare that it will be years before they will be able to emerge from the disastrous effects of the present calamity.

The Karachi Port Trust in its newly-issued administration report boasts a surplus exceeding four lakhs of rupees, the revenue having approximated thirteen and three-quarter lakhs, while the expenditure was under nine and three-quarters. The receipts were the largest on record and in excess of the estimated amount by over three and a quarter lakhs of rupees. This result, it is explained, was mainly due to the very large increase in the exports of wheat brought about by a good European demand and the high prices of this cereal ruling in Europe and America. This also accounted for the substantial increase which is noticed in the number and tonnage of vessels using the Port compared with the previous year. Although there was a great increase in the exports of the port the imports showed a decrease in all but three items, namely, draught beer, coals and timber. Mineral oil imports fell off by almost five hundred thousand tons Coal imports doubled in quantity, and the timber-trade received an impetus on account of an increased demand for North-Western Railway purposes. The Port Engineer reports numerous improvements which have been carried out with a view to keeping the accommodation of Karachi equal to the requirements of its trade.

THE s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, left Aden at 2 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY at the invitation of his Excellency the Governor a meeting of the leaders of the various native communities was held in the Council Chamber of the Secretariat, Bombay, to concert measures for the augmentation of the Presidency Famine Fund. There was a large and representative gathering. His Excellency in the course of his address referred to the unprecedented magnitude of the famine and suggested that committees should be formed and that the various communities should voluntarily tax themselves upon their business profits with a view to increase the famine fund. The meeting finally appointed a consultative committee from which it was agreed sub-committees should be selected with the view of deciding upon the best means of increasing the fund.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, a proposal was brought forward requesting the Commissioner to inform the Corporation what would be the expense of setting up a printing press of its own, but it was rejected.

GENERAL TYLER, Inspector-General of Artillery, left Calcutta yesterday on tour through the Delhi and Punjab stations.

THE REV. J. G. S. SYME succeeds the Rev. E. J Warlow, as Chaplain of Lahore this month, when the latter proceeds on two years' furlough.

MAJOR DOWELL, Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery in India, is on promotion posted to the Command of No. 6, British Mountain Battery at Jutogh.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WOOLLCOMBE, who succeeds Colonel Hill as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Army Headquarters, will become Honorary Secretary of the Bengal Presidency Rifle Association.

MR. J. O. MILLER, Chief Secretary to Government in N.-W. Provinces, takes three months' privilege leave from May next. Mr. Hardy, Commissioner of Lucknow, will officiate in Mr. Miller's absence.

COLONEL BURTON, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi, and Captain Finch, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Punjab Command, proceed Home on six and eight months' leave respectively, on urgent private affairs.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1900 were :—1898, Rs. 141,485,000; 1899, Rs. 142,250,000; 1900, Rs. 110,794,000.

ACCORDING to a list compiled by the "Indian Magazine and Review," eighty-five articles on subjects directly connected with India appeared during 1899 in the various British monthlies and quarterlies. The articles certainly constitute a significant index of the interest felt in matters Indian by folks at Home.

THE Maharajah of Kuch Behar's second shooting party has had great sport, The bag consisted up to the 8th March of eight tigers, one rhinoceros, one tall bison, three buffaloes, and one leopard. The party consisted of Lords Slavardale Hyde, and Suffolk; Sir G. Tichborne, Mr. Hair, and the Maharajah and his Staff.

A SECUNDERABAD telegram says Mr. Bernard Thelenberg, Manager of Messrs. Badham Pile and Company, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. Death is attributed to apoplexy. Mr. Thelenberg was for some years in Bombay and was a very fine amateur basso, and his musical talent were frequently called into requisition.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning left Aden on the 9th instant with 10th Bombay Light Infantry on board for conveyance to Porebunder, After disembarking the above she proceeds to Karachi empty, where she picks up the 22nd Bombay Infantry and arrives in Bombay on the 24th. She leaves again on the 28th for Karachi, with the 1st Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and 7th Bombay Infantry.

DURING the current month there will be as many as twenty-five famine relief works, including two large poor-houses in the Hissar district and there is every prospect of this number increasing considerably before the summer. The work connected with them adds enormously to the duties of the Executive, Public Works and Medical Staffs, and unfortunately there promises to be the additional anxiety connected with an outbreak of cholera, which is already appearing in some of the camps.

THE Stewards of the Calcutta Turf Club are, it is understood, in communication with the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club regarding the present definition of a pony in the rules of racing. It seems to the "Pioneer" that the best solution would be to substitute "14-2 and under" for "14 hands and under" once and for all. Local Stewards could then frame races for that height, or any lower height; while all 14·1 polo ponies could get their certificates from the Official Measurer.

A BOILER explosion occurred yesterday at Government House, Calcutta about 2 o'clock in the afternoon which might have been attended with serious results. It appears that a boiler used for supplying hot water over the house burst through, the flow return pipes being both closed. The boiler itself was thrown some forty feet against the opposite wall. Luckily no one was in the vicinity except a native policeman, who received a brick in chest. Beyond being nearly scared out of his senses he was otherwise uninjured.

As an instance of the growing confidence of the people of the Nawashahr tahsil of the Jullundur district in the plague operations, writes the Lahore paper, we have the attitude of the inhabitants of the village of Mangowal. When it became infected about a month ago, the villagers turned out as soon as the plague authorities had arranged sites for camps, not even waiting for the arrival of huts. It rained somewhat heavily the first night, and as there was no help for it, the people had permission to return to shelter. This, strange to say, they did not avail themselves of, preferring to remain out in the wet and cold. Fright had, perhaps, something to do with their decision, but it is reassuring all the same.

ON information that a party of Shinwaris intended raiding the serai outside Peshawar cantonment bazaar, the police laid an ambush on Tuesday night at 1-30. Six Shinwaris, scaling the wall, entered the serai. Being challenged one surrendered, but the remainder resisted capture. A smart fusillade ensued in the serai, Mr. Boyle, A. D. S., receiving a bullet in the leg. The Shinwaris ran to the open country, pursued by Messrs. Boyle, Stead and the constables. One Shinwari was killed after a chase of over half a mile. The remainder who are believed to have been wounded escaped. A constable from the chowki, joining in the pursuit, was shot in the stomach, and his condition is serious. Mr. Boyle is doing well, the bullet having been extracted.

A FRONTIER correspondent writes :—Ever since the order against carrying firearms, and the obligation for taking out a license for the same has been in vogue in the Peshawar district, the villages outsides the cantonments and along the border have been greatly harassed by marauding parties of the Akka Khels and other tribes. Those skirting the foot of the hills have been partially armed, and the tribesmen, knowing this, carefully avoid them. During the past months they have been systematically robbing water-mills, and attacking the villages of Bageed Khel, Ahmet Khel, Alizai and Morianzai. In the last two named, they successfully raided and robbed two Hindu merchants to the value of Rs. 7,000 and 20,000 respectively in hard cash and other properties within the last week.

A MEDICAL officer who has been carefully tabulating the results of the various battles in the South African campaign, finds that of the wounded only about 8 per cent. die and the rest recover. Moreover, in the case of wounds from the Mauser bullet, two-thirds of the wounded are able to rejoin the forces within three weeks, and for the remaining third the period of healing is seldom prolonged. This of course is in a great measure due to the climate, which is so restorative that the special correspondent of "The Lancet" at Capetown declares the provision of hospital ships to convey the wounded home to be entirely superfluous. "The climate here is so good," he writes, "that there is absolutely no need to send anyone to England till his wounds have practically healed."

THE total number of deaths registered in Urban Calcutta during the week ending 24th February, was 588 against 506 and 402 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 179. There were 40 deaths from cholera, against 51 and 27 in the two preceding weeks; the number is higher than the average of the past quinquennium by ten. There were 235 deaths from plague, against 178 and 98 in the two preceding weeks. There were 9 deaths from small-pox during the week against 6 in the previous week. There was 1 death from tetanus against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints amounted to 97 and 42 respectively, against 97 and 36 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 65·7 per mille per annum, against 40·3 the mean of the last five years.

In supersession of all previous notifications on the same subject, the Punjab Government declare the following to be suspected plague areas:—The whole of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind; the Salem and Bellary Districts of the Madras Presidency; the town of Calcutta, the Howrah, Hooghly, Monghyr, Darbhanga, Patna and the Saran districts of Bengal, the Allahabad district of the North Western Provinces; the Jullundur Districts in the Punjab; Nagpur City and the Nagpur district of the Central Provinces; Bangalore City, Bangalore civil and military station, Bangalore district, Mysore city, Mysore district, Kolar gold fields, Tumkar district, and Chitaldrug district in the Mysore State; the Naldrug and Lingsugur districts of the Hyderabad State.—As regards, the Punjab the Local Government declare the following to be infected localities:—In the Nawashehr tahsil of the Jullundur district—the villages of Aur, Begampur, Gurupur, Heal, Navashahr, Ghutaren, Mangowal, Punoo Mazara, Jhandiji, Durgapu, Malpur, Chhkran.

MORGANATIC marriages are at present very popular in Austria. The Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria was married on March 3 to Count Elimar von Lonyay; and it is stated (says "Vanity Fair"), on what seems to be good authority, that the heir to the Austrian Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is married to the Countess Sophie Chotek, and has, for her sake, resigned his pretensions to the thrones. The Countess Sophie was formerly a member of the household of the Crown Princess Stephanie; and it was while visiting her Imperial Highness that the Archduke made her acquaintance and lost his heart to the beautiful young lady-in-waiting. Countess Sophie is no longer in her first youth, but the affection of the Archduke has survived that; and, after seven years of devotion, he is found ready to sacrifice everything to be able to marry the object of his choice. It is said that the Archduke was married some three months ago; but at the time no one would believe this report, though there was a very credible witness to prove that it was true. The Emperor of Austria, after the tragedy that ended the life of his only son, is loth to interfere with the love affairs of his relations; and it is stated that he has shown the greatest kindness and generosity to his daughter-in-law, the Crown Princess Stephanie, and that he is also in sympathy with his nephew, the Archduke, though obliged by his position to do all he can to prevent the mesalliance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NEARING BLOEMFONTEIN.

REBELS SURRENDERING.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

Large numbers of the rebels are surrendering to the British at Ladygrey, Herschel and Aliwal North.

It is reported that thousands of rebels contemplated surrendering to General Brabant.

The Boers along the border are in serious straits.

[Aliwal North, Herschell and Lady Grey lie within striking distance of General Gatacre's force at Burghersdorp, though General Brabant is on the way there. The three towns are within the boundaries of Cape Colony. Aliwal is 40 miles from Burghersdorp; and Herschell 20 miles and Lady Grey 30 beyond. Aliwal North.]

GATACRE NEAR BETHULIE.

RAILWAY BRIDGE PARTIALLY DESTROYED.

LORD ROBERTS' MARCH UNOPPOSED.

General Gatacre has arrived close to Bethulie. The railway bridge has been partially destroyed. The enemy are holding the opposite bank of the river.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Assoogelshop, on the 12th instant, as follows :—"Our march yesterday was unopposed."

FIGHTING IN NATAL.

A despatch from Greytown states that General Bethune with 350 Colonials engaged the Boers at Pomeroy on the 9th instant and heavy firing ensued.

The British returned to the south of the Tugela owing to lack of artillery, which prevented their dislodgement of the Boers from their position.

[Pomeroy lies below Helpmakaar on the direct road from Greytown, the Tugela river bisecting the road about equidistant between the two.]

THE BATTLE OF DRIEFONTIEN.

Reuter, in a despatch, dated Driefontien, the 11th instant, states that the Australians were largely engaged in yesterday's fighting, which was very severe.

When the enemy fled the Australian Cavalry alone was able to pursue them.

LONDON, MARCH 11.

Lord Roberts, in a despatch from Driefontein to-day says the enemy gave considerable trouble throughout the march yesterday, but owing to the admirable conduct of our troops were unable to prevent us reaching our destination.

[The force under General Kelly-Kenny, which engaged the enemy at Driefontein, is apparently on its way to the Transvaal-Free State border, for Driefontein lies 50 miles in that direction nearer than Kimberley and on the Boshof-Hoopstad road. It is shown in the maps as 40 miles direct north of Poplar Grove and 70 north-west of the spot which Lord Roberts is reported to have reached yesterday.]

The brunt of the fighting fell on General Kelly-Kenny's division, the Welsh and the Essex Regiments dislodging the Boers from two strong positions at the point of the bayonet.

The Boers suffered heavily, leaving 102 dead and twenty prisoners.

Our casualties included the following :—

KILLED.

Captain Eustace, The Buffs.
Captain Lomax, Welsh Regiment.
Mr. McCartie, a retired Indian Civilian.
Lieutenant F. V. Parsons, Essex.
Lieutenant A. B. Coddington, Essex.

WOUNDED.

Colonel Hickson, Buffs.
Lieut. Ronald, Buffs.
Captain Jordan, Glosters.
Lieut. Tarkington, Welsh.
Lieut. Pope, Welsh.
Lieut. Wimberley, Welsh.
Captain Broadmead, Essex.
Lieut. Devenish, 81st Battery, R.A.
Major Waite, Army Medical.
Lieut. Perne, Army Medical.
Colonel Umphely, Australian Artillery.
Lieutenant C. R. Berkely, Welsh.
Lieutenant H. C. L. Lloyd, Welsh.
Lieutenant G. D. Raleigh, Essex.

Lord Roberts says, "I have again telegraphed to the two Presidents complaining of the abuse of the white flag and warning them that if it occurs again I will reluctantly order my soldiers to disregard it."

Lord Roberts also complains of the use of explosive bullets.

CONTINUED MARCH OF LORD ROBERTS.

25 MILES FROM BLOEMFONTEIN.

The "Daily News" in a despatch, dated Aasvogel Kop, yesterday evening, states that Lord Roberts continued his march eastwards to-day.

No Boers seen.

Lord Roberts is now twenty-five miles from Bloemfontein.

[If Lord Roberts is within 25 miles of Bloemfontein as the "Daily News" correspondent asserts, he is almost beyond Aasvogel Kop, which was reported to be strongly fortified in anticipation of the British advance.]

BOERS ANXIOUS FOR PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

KRUGER AND JOUBERT QUARREL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, March 12th, says:—Presidents Kruger and Steyn have wired asking about the terms of peace. The rumour is gaining ground and some of the papers make definite assertions on the point.

The "Daily Mail" states that at Pretoria the highest officials believe that the negotiations made the independence of the two Republics imperative.

The "Standard" states that the Home Government will shortly affirm the impossibility of the perpetuation of the independence of the Transvaal and Orange Free State, as it was that condition which led to the war.

It is stated that the Boers, especially the older generation, are anxious for peace at any price. Many are already returning to their farms.

Presidents Kruger and Steyn conferred on Monday, and on arriving at this conclusion telegraphed the terms to Lord Salisbury and received a reply that the terms proposed were impossible.

There now appears to be a deadlock in the negotiations and the war will continue unless Kruger and Steyn find public opinion both in the Transvaal and Free State too strong to resist.

It is reported at Capetown that General Joubert has resigned the chief command to Commander Botha, General Joubert and President Kruger having quarrelled over the conduct of the war.

No reason is assigned for this step, but it is believed the Boers have quite lost confidence in their old leader's ability to successfully oppose Lord Roberts.

Our casualties at Poplar's Grove, on Thursday were :—Killed, 2; wounded, 38. At Paardeberg on the 17th February, there were 78 missing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

HONOURS FOR THE LORD MAYOR AND THE SHERIFFS.

LONDON, MARCH 12.

The Queen has conferred a Baronetcy on the Lord Mayor and Knighthood on the Sheriffs, her Majesty desiring to mark the distinguished services they had rendered to the City of London and the Empire during the last few months.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MARCH 12.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peninsular, with English mails of the 30th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 2 a.m., to-day, and the s.s. Australia, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time and date.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 12.

The Nationalists in Dublin are co-operating in preparations to welcome the Queen on her coming visit to Ireland.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Hoare, 4th Hussars, Secunderabad, becomes Assistant Military Secretary to Sir George Luck, vice Major Sinclair.

Lieutenant-Colonel Eveleigh De Moleyns, 4th Hussars, has been granted extension of leave, on medical certificate, to the 28th proximo.

THE HANDICAP POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA, MARCH 12.

This tournament, got up by Major Kirk, honorary secretary of the Polo Club in Poona, was played off. Seven teams entered. On the first day only one match was played at Kirkee between the C team and the E; the latter won by two goals to one goal and one subsidiary. To-day two matches were played out on the Poona ground. In the first match, the G team vs. D team, the latter won by five goals and two subsidiaries to nil. The second match was between A team and B team, the former won by two goals and two subsidiaries to one goal and two subsidiaries.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this evening.

MARSEILLES, MARCH 10.

The s. s. Arabia which left Bombay on the 24th February, arrived here to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. Indus left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday, the 11th instant, at noon and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at about 7 a.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Bhowngger	4 22-32
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	101 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 3-4
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	27 5-8

The sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE HON. MR. NUGENT desires to express his sincere thanks to all his friends, English and Native, who have kindly called to enquire after his health during his recent illness. To complete his recovery Mr. Nugent will leave Bombay this morning for a sea-trip to Karachi, in the B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. Kola.

ROBBERIES AT IGATPURI.

THE attempts to break into houses and robberies are so frequent in this small station, writes a correspondent, that we must beg to attract the attention of those in authority in the police force to these occurrences. A short time ago, a police superintendent was encamped in Kassara (a few miles from here). He was robbed of some jewels, etc., to the amount of two thousand rupees, and a minister living in a tent near the reservoir was robbed of all his travelling trunks. These were found a few days after in the Roman Catholic graveyard, of course with the money and notes extracted, and again a driver was robbed of his watch belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Company, for which he is being debited monthly. These are a few of the numerous robberies committed; through which both the European and Native communities have suffered. Lately a Mahomedan, named Mittoo, was tracked by the Yeola Police and on his being arrested some thousands of rupees were found in his possession he also gave the names of twenty-seven of his confederates almost all railway employes of this station; the residents were quite sure that these would all be arrested sooner or later, but there are no arrests. These fellows will naturally be more daring when they start their night work again.

The people who have suffered by these robberies would like to know if the police have found any of their property with this man, and if so why were they not called upon to identify what might have been stolen from them? And also are they not entitled to receive their stolen property, or some remuneration be made to them? Some time ago a Mahomedan apothecary belonging to the railway was robbed of jewels and money to the value of Rs. 500. One fifty-rupee note which had this (the apothecary's) signature was found in Mittoo's possession. Should this note be given back to the owner?

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

YET another change of programme has been successfully produced at Harmston's Circus and to-night still further attractions are offered. The performance will be under the patronage of his Excellency the Governor and a quarter of the proceeds will be devoted to the Presidency Famine Fund. On Saturday night the distribution of cycle coupons was commenced and the machine will be drawn for on Wednesday evening. One stipulation in the award is that the drawer of the prize must be among the audience on Wednesday evening. Should he not be present he will forfeit his chance and the prize will fall to some other lucky man. The last matinee but one of the season will be given to-morrow afternoon.

THE General Educational Conference will meet at Lahore, under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction, on Wednesday, the 4th April next and the following day. Forty gentlemen have been invited to attend the conference, 19 of them being the officials of the Educational Department, the remaining 21 representing aided schools, missionary bodies and the various sections of the community interested in education throughout the Province.

THE FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

RELIEF MEASURES.

PROPOSED VOLUNTARY TAX.

YESTERDAY at the invitation of his Excellency the Governor, a meeting of the leaders of the various native communities in Bombay was held in the Secretariat Council Hall to concert measures for the augmentation of the Presidency Famine Fund. His Excellency the Governor presided and with him was Mr. Hill, Private Secretary, and Sir George Cotton was also present.

His Excellency, in addressing the gathering, said: May I preface the few observations that I have now to make by expressing my great satisfaction at seeing so numerous and influential a meeting here to-day. May I also express my regret at having asked so many gentlemen to leave their avocations at this hour in the day, I think, I ought, in the first place, to explain in two or three words why I have asked you to meet me here to-day. A short time ago, I received a communication from the Viceroy notifying me formally of the establishment of the Central Famine Fund and inquiring on his part as to whether it would or would not in my judgment be advisable to call a public meeting in Bombay to concert measures for relief of the famine. I took upon myself to reply to the Viceroy that I thought that, considering how recently a public meeting had been held in Bombay, it might be possible to adopt a more practical scheme. And now let me say that in asking you to meet me here to-day, I am perfectly well aware of two or three points. In the first place that the sums of money which have already been contributed to the Bombay Famine Fund do not, by any means, represent the total amount of charity which has been displayed by residents in the Bombay Presidency. I am quite well aware that an immense deal of money has been devoted to charitable purposes, which does not appear in the accounts of the Famine Fund, and in the second place I am aware that the calls upon the generosity of Bombay people have, of late years, been unprecedentedly heavy, and I am also aware that business has not been so good as Bombay could wish. At the same time if the calls upon you have been unprecedented, we must recognise that the famine by which we have been unfortunately overtaken is one of unprecedented magnitude. We must also recognise that other portions of India, which are less heavily scourged than ourselves, have come and are coming forward with great liberality to subscribe towards the fund, and we must also recollect that our fellow countrymen in England, notwithstanding the calls made upon them by the Transvaal war and other matters, are coming forward, and I am glad to see that the Mansion House Fund has already reached £130,000 sterling, and considering the great liberality with which her Gracious Majesty has placed herself at the head of the movement, I hope that the Mansion House Fund will be very largely augmented. (Applause.) Well, it is for us in Bombay to prove that we are worthy of help by doing all in our power to help ourselves, and I have asked you to meet me here to-day to discuss among yourselves how we can best make a sustained effort to raise considerably more funds for the purpose of combatting this famine. It is not my wish to appeal to individual gentlemen who have already, in many instances, contributed liberally to the Famine Fund, to put their hands a second time into their pockets, so much, as it is to ask them to use their influence with the communities over which they preside, and of which they are the leaders, and to endeavour to obtain from men who perhaps feel a little shy of coming forward with direct small subscriptions, to submit to some process by which a large number of small subscriptions, which will, in the whole, amount to a very large aggregate, may be handed over to the Famine Fund. Large as this gathering is, to-day, I feel that it is quite possible that I, who am so new to Bombay, may have unfortunately omitted the names of many representative gentlemen, whom I should have liked to have invited here. I can only trust that any such gentlemen will attribute that to my being a comparative stranger amongst you and feel that my desire was to invite them all. Well, gentlemen, you will be able probably to discuss this question in a far more practical spirit than I can do, but after consultation with some friends an idea has occurred to me, which I should like to submit to your full and frank criticism and discussion. My idea would be whether it would be possible for each of the great businesses of the great communities of Bombay to appoint a committee amongst themselves. I believe the principal industries in Bombay are the native bankers, the piece-goods merchants, grain and seed merchants, yarn and copper merchants, rice, iron, jaggri, sugar and grocery, gunny bag, and there may be other industries of which I don't know. But supposing in each of these industries a committee were to be formed, who could solicit from people interested in these trades contributions to the Fund, that is to say in one of three ways—either by contributions from individuals or by contributions from any general fund that may be at their disposal, or, as has been suggested to me, by imposing upon themselves for a strictly temporary purpose some small voluntary tax upon the profits of their business. Of course, I do not suggest that any such scheme will be more than temporary; it would cease when the crisis of famine is over. Well, if such committees were appointed, my suggestion would be that each of these committees should appoint one or more delegates to act upon a Central Committee, on which every interest would be represented, and who should meet as frequently as possible and who would keep the separate local committees informed of the progress of events amongst each community, the sums that each community was raising and the general progress that was being made. There is only one more thing that I should like to say in conclusion, and it is that whatever our action is, I hope it will be prompt. If the idea which I have ventured to shadow forth do not meet with your approval, I am in no way particularly enamoured of that scheme, and if any better scheme can be advised, I am sure the intelligent gentlemen, whom I have the honour to address, will be able to devise it. I am afraid that amongst the gentlemen, whom I see here to-day, there may be some whose knowledge of English may not be sufficient to enable them to follow what I have said. I would be greatly indebted to any gentleman here present who would kindly translate it into a more intelligible language than mine; and I would only, in conclusion, thank you for the honour you have done me in coming here to-day, and say that with your permission I will now retire, in order that you may discuss the remarks I have made, with that perfect freedom which, perhaps, you might not feel in my presence.

Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee translated his Excellency's remarks in Gujerati.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, in proposing a vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor, said that during the short time his Excellency had been in Bombay he had taken the deepest interest in the famine and the valuable suggestions that he had thrown out showed that he had given most anxious consideration to the question of augmenting the Famine Fund. (Applause.)

His Excellency, in reply, thanked the gathering very much for the cordial vote of thanks and said that if that cordial vote could be translated into practical action to assist their distressed fellow citizens and subjects in the Presidency that he need not say would be an infinitely better acknowledgment than any vote of thanks. (Applause.)

His Excellency having retired, Sir George Cotton presided and the meeting finally elected a Consultative Committee, representative of the various industries in the city. This committee, it is understood, will be separated into several sub-committees for the purpose of devising measures for the augmentation of the Famine Fund.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE annual tennis tournaments in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana have commenced, the Marryat Cup, a scratch competition, being now in progress. There were fourteen entries, including all the best players. The first round was completed last week, and the second round terminated on Monday evening. In the former A. R. Bice got a bye, and owing to work in connection with the Fancy Fete Binning scratched to Greig. The most interesting contest was between Cheetham and W. Reid, the first set being particularly keen. The latter went off with the lead, but Cheetham's steadiness enabled him to draw level and ultimately win. Fischer found little difficulty in beating Gray. The second round produced a tough game between Fischer and Cheetham, the first set falling to the latter while Fischer won the next. The deciding set reached 4-1 in Cheetham's favour when the game was postponed owing to failing light. Last evening Cheetham soon ended the game, and Brooks won his match.

First Round.		Second Round.
A E Bice, Bye		
D B Binning	Greig, Binning scratched	Greig, 6-3; 6-2.
J G Greig		
H Cheetham		
W Reid	Cheetham, 6-5; 6-3	Cheetham 6-3, 5-6, 6-1.
P F Fischer	Fischer, 6-5; 6-1	
R M Gray		
J C Brooks	Brooks, 6-2; 6-5	Brooks 6-3; 6-4.
H C W Mellish		
F L Marshall	Marshall, 3-6; 6-3; 6-3	
L Barraclough		
L Milne	Milne, 6-5; 6-3; 6-4	Milne scratched.
C H S Boggs	Scratched	
A N Moens, Bye.		

THE RESEARCH UNIVERSITY.

A BOMBAY GENTLEMAN'S GENEROSITY.

OFFER OF SITE AND BUILDING MATERIALS.

IT will be remembered that the Maharajah of Mysore recently offered a plot of land of 300 acres in Bangalore as a site for the proposed Research University of India. He also stated that he was prepared to give a sum of five lakhs of rupees towards the cost of building.

We learn that a Bombay gentleman, Mr. Chubildass Lalloobhoy, of Messrs. Macintosh & Co., has since made a similar generous offer with a view of having the University erected in the neighbourhood of Bombay. In an interview with a representative of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Chubildass confirmed the information that he was prepared to give the land and building materials required for the erection of the University. His offer consists of 300 acres of land at Dindosie, Malad, in the Salsette taluka, or, alternatively, at Magathan, near the Kennery Caves; and in addition as much stone as may be required for the building from his quarries. The value of the material necessary is estimated at from five to seven lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Chubildass is one of the largest land-owners in the Presidency and possesses 18,000 acres in the Thana District, where are situated the sites which he offers.

At present Mr. Chubildass has set apart 4,100 acres of land at Magathan, where he is feeding 1,000 cattle belonging to the sufferers by the famine. There is plenty of forage on this area, and to meet a scarcity of water, which has begun to be felt, new wells are being sunk on the land. He has also undertaken to maintain 100 orphans for twelve months certain at his bungalow in Malad, and about fifty are expected to be received this month. In addition to feeding and clothing the children he has undertaken to educate them during the period in which they are under his care.

Regarding the Research University it may be said that there is a strong feeling in Bombay that it should be located as near the City as possible, and the generous offer of Mr. Chubildass renders that eventuality exceedingly probable.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. GOVAN.

As we briefly announced in yesterday's issue Lieut-Colonel James Lorne Govan, commanding the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment, died suddenly from syncope, at his residence, Upper Colaba, on Sunday evening. The deceased gentleman had been ill from Saturday morning, but it was not considered that his illness was so serious as to cause his death to be expected. So recently as Thursday last he took part in the Yacht Club Regatta. He was one of the members of the committee of the Fancy Fete held during last week on the Oval in aid of the Famine Fund, and in conjunction with Captain Greet, R.N., was responsible for the arrangements of the military and naval display, which formed so attractive a feature of the show. Col. Govan obtained his commission in the army on the 30th June, 1878. He received his captaincy on the 26th March, 1884, and obtained his Majority on the 20th August, 1894. He succeeded to the command of the 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment on the 1st May, 1898. The whole of his service was regimental. The deceased officer took part in the Afghan War of 1879-80 and was engaged in the operations round Jagdallak, in the relief of Sharpur and in the Saidabad Affair. He was mentioned in the dispatches and received the medal and clasp. Colonel Govan had been in Bombay for about a year. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and made a large number of friends, chiefly among those interested in his favourite pastime. He was a bachelor and was 41 years old.

The remains of the deceased officer were interred yesterday evening at Sewree Cemetery, with full military honours. The bands of the Norfolk Regiment and of the Marine Battalion were in attendance and the firing party numbered four hundred of the rank-and-file of the Norfolk Regiment. The coffin was moved from the deceased officer's residence at four o'clock and arrived at the cemetery about half-past five. The escort resting on reversed arms lined the road on each side from the cemetery gates to the foot of the hill. In addition to the officers of the regiment a large number of other military and naval officers were present, the whole of the garrison and the ships of the Naval Defence Squadron being represented. Among those who attended the funeral were :—

His Excellency Rear-Admiral Bosanquet the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Forces in the East Indies; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Kt., Chief Justice of Bombay; Captain Goodridge, R.N., Director of the Indian Marine; Captain Greet, R.N., the Senior Naval Officer; Colonel Rossetter, acting in command of the Bombay District; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Dr. J. Polsen, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs; Major Trisco tt, D.S.O., Assistant-Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Colonel Lucas, Chief Commissariat Officer; Colonel Luard, commanding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers; Col nel Blannerhassett, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts; Major Mitchell, Commanding the Marine Battalion; Captain Cuff A. D. C., commanding the Bombay Light Horse; Major Wilson; Major A. E. Aitken Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command; Veterinary-Major Brodie Mills; Major Barton second in command of the Norfolk Regiment; Captain Chandler, R. I. M.; Captain Elderton, R. I. M.; Captain Howell, R. A. M. C.; Major Mayne, R. E.; Captain Hartigan; Veterinary-Lieutenant Baldry; Lieutenant DeWar, R. N.; Mr. Willmore, R. N.; Captain Crawford Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Major Stanley Smith, R. A.; Captain Brogden, R. A. M. C.; Captain Marriott, R. A. M. C.; Major Butcher, R. A.; Captain Condoll, R. A.; Lieutenant Oldman; Captain Oldfield R. A.; Captain Payne; Lieutenant Lilly; Lieutenant Scott; Captain Menzies, commanding the Colaba Depot; Captain Peile, R.A.; and the Officers of the Native Regiments

Upon the arrival of the hearse containing the coffin it was preceded by the bands playing the "Dead March" from Saul and escorted and followed by the bearers, carrying wreaths. Behind them was led the deceased officer's charger and thereafter marched the military and naval officers present, the firing party falling in behind. The coffin itself was covered with the Union Jack, and bore a mass of wreaths, upon which reposed the dead soldier's sword and helmet. At the entrance to the cemetery the coffin was taken from the hearse and borne to the grave side, the bearers being Lieutenants Stracey, Oliver, Annesley, Griffiths, Oldman and Lanyon. The service was very solemn and impressive and was conducted by the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain at Colaba. The firing party, commanded by Captain Renwick, with Lieutenant and Adjutant Gordon, and Second Lieutenants Moens, Roberts and Martyn, were drawn up in double file on the main path in the cemetery, and the bands and others present were ranged about the grave in square. After the first portion of the service had been read the Hymn "Days and Moments" was sung by a regimental choir, accompanied by the regimental band, and at the close the Hymn "Thy will be done" was sung. Thereafter the usual salute of three volleys was fired and the service concluded. The coffin was of polished teak with heavy brass mountings and bore the inscription "James Lorne Govan, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding the 1st Battalion, Norfolk Regiment. Died 11th March 1900, aged 41 years 4 months." Among the numerous wreaths and crosses, which adorned it, tributes were sent by the following :—His Excellency the Governor and Lady Northcote; His Father; Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins; General Ventris and Officers of the Military Staff; Br. Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Downe; Major and Mrs. Borton; Major and Mrs. Kennedy; the Officers 1st Norfolk Regiment; the Orderly Room Clerks 1st Norfolk Regiment; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Luard; Captain and Mrs. Inglis; Captain and Mrs. Northcott; Lieutenants Moens and Lieutenants Roberts; the Warrant Officers and Sergeants of the 1st Norfolk Regiment; Major and Mrs. A. E. Aitken; Captain and Mrs. Close, and from the Warrant Officers, Staff Sergeants and Sergeants R. G. A.

A TONBRIDGE paper says :—An interesting sidelight on the subject of Colonial feeling in regard to the war is furnished by a correspondent who, in his last letter home, says :—It is positively touching the way the people of these parts (Bombay) cling to us, and feel the war-pangs as part of the Body of England. I often hear the Parsis and Hindus talking amongst themselves and saying: "We'll win, "we'll thrash them yet, we won't give in to the Boers!" Just as they talk of England as "home," so have they identified themselves with us in this business."

THE BURMO-CHINESE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

THE MURDER OF MAJOR KIDDLE AND MR. SUTHERLAND.

THE Correspondent of the "Rangoon Gazette," writing on February 13, from Mong Kaw, says :—

My hello message of the 10th instant, will have told you of the melancholy occurrence of the day before. Mr. Litton, who received a nasty wound on the jaw and a severe blow in the stomach by thrown stones, is doing well, and is getting over the shock sustained. The following account of the catastrophe is from information supplied by him. He and Mr. Sutherland agreed on the 8th to pay Mong Tum, which is about 8 miles south of this place, a visit on the day following. He informed General Liu of their intention, and no objection of any sort was raised to their going; the General, however, detailed an escort of six of his soldiers under a N.C. O. to go with them. They rode off at 11 o'clock, Major Kiddle, who decided at the last moment to join the party, preceding them on foot. Their syces, and a clerk of Mr. Sutherland's mounted, accompanied them. They caught up Major Kiddle, who had a Kachin cooly with him carrying his gun and cartridges about two miles this side of Mong Tum, and the three went on together. The Chinese escort with the exception of the N. C. O. who stood by them well all through preceded them into the town and they saw nothing more of it. It was bazaar day. They reached the bazaar on foot by a long narrow street and found some 400 people there, many of whom were Was from villages in the hills surrounding the Mong Tum valley. For five minutes after their arrival things went on as usual, then a roar of voices rose, and the people in the bazaar rushed together to the far end of the market place. Some individuals began throwing stones at the officers, others fired arrows, others drew their dahs. The ponies were some distance behind at the time, and as soon as the disturbance began, Mr. Sutherland's clerk, who was mounted, and was apparently struck by a stone, turned and fled, the other ponies broke loose and followed his. The syces made their escape, as also did Major Kiddle's Kachin follower at what point of the affair I do not know. Of the three officers, only Major Kiddle was armed in any way, he having his gun and some cartridges loaded with small shot. They returned along the street they had come by, Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland being struck by stones. About fifty Was followed them outside the town. Mr. Sutherland, who was in indifferent health and had been hurt by the stone throwing, was unable to go out of a walk. A quarter of a mile from the town Mr. Litton caught his pony and they tried to get Mr. Sutherland on to it, the pony would not stand and Mr. Sutherland fell; the pony again bolted.

THE RETREAT WAS CONTINUED.

The officers up to this had not realized that the Was who had now dwindled down to about twenty, intended to do more than drive them away. Some little way further back an open field had to be crossed; here more Was joined the pursuers, guns were fired, Major Kiddle was wounded by a cross-bow arrow, the Chinese N. C. O. was wounded in several places and Mr. Sutherland was disabled by a heavy stone striking him in the ribs. Major Kiddle meanwhile had handed his gun to Mr. Litton. They went on along the road both supporting Mr. Sutherland, while the Chinaman most pluckily kept the Was off with his dah for a time. Then a man was heard to shout "ta" (kill) and he and some fifteen more came on with their dahs. Mr. Litton was about to fire at the leading man, but received two heavy stones simultaneously on the jaw and in the stomach, he staggered back for a few yards, then fell and lost consciousness for about half a minute, as far as he can judge. On recovering he saw Was about thirty yards from him hacking at the bodies of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland, who, unarmed as they were and one of them quite disabled, must have been killed almost at once. The gun was within reach of Mr. Litton as he lay and the Chinaman was doing his best to keep the Was off. A tall man then came on to assault Mr. Litton, who shot at him and sent him reeling back. Mr. Litton staggered to his feet and he and the Chinaman with difficulty, managed to reach a signaller's camp, at that time located on the Mong Tam road three and a half miles from here. Nothing more was seen of the Was after Mr. Litton's shot was fired. The signallers and Gurkhas present at the camp helped Mr. Litton to the best of their ability, and brought him into camp here at 5-20 p.m. From the signallers' camp Mr. Litton sent in a sowar immediately with a note that reached Mr. Scott at 3 o'clock. Major Saunders accompanied by Mr. Stirling and Lieutenant Heath went off at once with

SEVEN OF HIS MEN MOUNTED

on officers' ponies and six sowars; thirty-two more of the Durhams following as fast as possible on foot. Major Saunders and his party were at Mong Tum in less than an hour. They found the bodies of the murdered officers on the side of the road near where they had fallen. Lieutenant Heath with the sowars and two of the Durhams was sent to cut off a probable line of retreat of the Was in the direction but did not meet any one. The town of Mong Tum is situated on a spur running eastwards into the valley; Major Saunders, seeing that the only chance of possibly securing the murderers, was to get them as they retreated from the town across the valley to the hills went round this spur, and saw two lines of Was retreating, the one eastwards and the other southwards. These people on perceiving him fired and began to run; a few volleys were fired at the once going eastwards and before they got to the jungle five of them were killed or wounded.

It was now getting dark and the party of Was going south had stopped and seemed likely to cut off the retreat of our small party to the town. The Major therefore returned there. The detachment on foot turned up just after nightfall. As the Shan inhabitants were much afraid of being attacked during the night by Was if left unprotected, Major Saunders bivouacked for the night. He returned to camp the next morning, bringing in the bodies. The funeral took place in the afternoon. The graves are on a little knoll in the fields near this town. The inhabitants have promised to respect the spot.

The following are extracts from reports by Mr. Scott and Mr. Litton giving an account of the murder of Major Kiddle, R.A.M.C., and Mr. Sutherland on the 9th February. Friday, 9th February, Mong Kaw: A little after three o'clock a message was brought in from Mr. Litton, announcing that Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland had been killed by Was near Mong Tum and that Mr. Litton himself had been so injured by a stone thrown at him that he could give no further details. Eight men of the Durhams were mounted on officers' ponies and started immediately with Major Saunders and Lieutenant Heath, while Mr. Stirling with Assistant Surgeon Rodrigues accompanied them. Thirty more under Sergeant Lawson with a Kachin stretcher party followed on foot. I sent news to General Liu and while Tao Hsu was with him a "chai kuan" (N. C.O.) who had been in charge of the guard with our officers, came in. He had an arrow wound in the thigh and his shoulder was badly bruised by a blow from a stone. A hospital assistant was sent over, but the man preferred Chinese treatment.

NO COHERENT STORY COULD BE GOT

from the *chai kuan*. General Liu, however, immediately sent off 100 Chinese soldiers and these were followed by 100 more of the Taotai's men.

About six o'clock Mr. Litton came in. He had received a violent blow from a stone in the mouth which had lacerated his under lip seriously and made it almost impossible for him to speak while another blow in the stomach gave him great internal pain. It was clear, however, from his account that neither the Chinese nor the Shans were in any way to blame in the matter, and in particular it appeared that the "chai kuan" had behaved with conspicuous bravery and devotion and that it was to him that Mr. Litton owed his life. Mr. Litton's wound was dressed by the Hospital Assistant who forbade him to speak. Mr. Litton, however, insisted on writing out an account of the tragedy which is attached.

About half-past nine I received a letter from Major Saunders, that he had recovered the bodies, headless, about a mile on this side of Meng Tum. Major Saunders with the detachment returned from Meng Tum at midday bringing the bodies. Arrangements for burial on a knoll with a pagoda on it north of the village were made immediately and the burial took place at four o'clock.

The following is a copy of the report by Mr. Litton: Last night Mr. Sutherland proposed to go and have a look at the Shan town of Meng Tum seven miles south of this. I consented and told General Liu that I thought of going. No objection was raised and a N. C. O. with, I think, ten soldiers was sent with us. We started at 11 a.m., Major Kiddle, who determined at the last moment to come with us and to walk, left twenty minutes before us. We caught him up about two miles from Meng Tum and

WENT ON TOGETHER INTO THE TOWN.

There is a narrow street about 200 yards long leading into a large market square. The soldiers preceded us by some distance and we saw no more of them but the N. C. O. remained with us. Our presence in the market excited no commotion for ten minutes or so, when there was a roar of voices from the three or four hundred persons assembled and they all rushed to the far end of the market. Stones were thrown and arrows fired from cross bows and swords drawn. We three were quite unarmed, with the exception of Major Kiddle's shot gun. We at once retreated up the street where, I think Mr. Sutherland and Major Kiddle were both hit on the back with stones, and I had my shin grazed. Only some 50 people followed us outside the town, shouting and throwing stones. So far as I could see they were all Las. Unluckily our ponies where ahead of us and were allowed to go loose by the grooms. They galloped on after one of the Burmans who was mounted and fled as hard as his pony's legs could go. Major Kiddle, Mr. Sutherland and myself and the *chai kuan* were left alone. Mr. Sutherland was in bad health and was faint from a blow from a stone, and could not go above a foot's pace. I caught my pony about a quarter of a mile out of the town and tried to hoist Mr. Sutherland on to it, but the animal shied and Mr. Sutherland slipped off to the ground. While we were helping him to rise the beast bolted. We then passed a bit of jungle and the Was had diminished to about twenty. I do not think any of us imagined they had murderous intent or wanted to do more than drive us away. But a few yards on we came to an open piece of grass and some more Was came up and guns were fired. Major Kiddle was wounded in the back by a cross-bow and the Chinese N. C. O. was wounded in several places and Mr. Sutherland received a heavy stone in the ribs which completely disabled him.

I should mention that when coming through the julgue I had said to Major Kiddle, "If they throw any more stones we must fire." He replied that he would not fire in any case. I urged him strongly to do so, when he said, "If there is firing to be done you are the person to do it" and gave me his gun. While this was going on we were both

SUPPORTING MR. SUTHERLAND ALONG AS BEST WE COULD

and the Chinese N. C. O. with great bravery walked beside us with a drawn sword keeping off the Was. It is due to him that Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland were not killed sooner. On arriving at the grass, Mr. Sutherland being completely unable to walk, I suddenly heard a man say "ta" i. e. kill, and then some fifteen others advanced with swords. I was about to fire on the leading man when I received a stone in my stomach, and another which hit me with great force on the jaw. I remember rying to keep my feet and staggering some yards, to earthand sky going round and round; I then fell and lost my sense as probably for thirty seconds or more. I remember thinking I was in camp. When I came to I saw some Was hacking at the heads of Major Kiddle and Mr. Sutherland who were apparently dead already. I heard no cries. Mr. Sutherland was underneath and Major Kiddle's body lying across his. I was about twenty-five yards from them, and the gun was on the ground near me and the *Chaik kuan* was doing his best to keep the Was back. One tall Was came out from the group towards me with a sword. I reached for the gun and shot him in the stomach. He reeled back and I staggered to my feet. The Was seem to have made no further attempt to attack me, as they were busy with the bodies of those they had already slain. I have a faint recollection of staggering along the road with the N. C. O. and finally reaching the signalling camp, 3 1-2 miles from here, but everything that happened between the time I was wounded and the time I reached the Sikhs is very blurred, and confused in my mind. However, I put it down to the best of my ability.

THE STORY OF KHAKI.

TWO INDUSTRIAL ROMANCES.

"A. G." writing in the "Sydney Mail," says :—The origin of khaki, the now famous material used for fighting uniforms, has a history which is perhaps unique. It was first manufactured in Bombay in a cotton mill of which the manager was a Scot and the head weaver a native of India. The mill had supplied a good deal of material to the department which has to look after the clothing of the English and Indian; Tommy Atkins. One morning the manager had to see the officer controlling the department in order to get an account passed. Said the officer, "Can you make a strong durable cotton material of a colour which is not exactly like the earth and not as green as grass. Something that will not show the men up, and will wash well and not lose its colour. We want it for the native regiments. Mind, it must be durable."

"I can," answered the manager.

"Then make a roll as a sample and bring it to me. If you can strike what I want it will be a big thing" for your mill, for you will get a tremendous order."

And with these instructions the manager left and went toh is mill.

Now the manager could not speak Hindustani very well, so he resorted to a method of illustration in explaining to his native weaver what was wanted. He procured some sand and some leaves, and in Hindustani much broken up by pigeon English he explained that the new material was

the colour. The rapid test for arriving at this result consists in boiling the fabric for a prolonged period in a solution of caustic soda or a similar alkaline reagent. By means of peroxide of hydrogen it is also determined whether the colour is fugitive under the prolonged action of sunshine and air. It is never pretended that the colour is impervious to the attacks of acid, and indeed the now fashionable material is being introduced for ladies dresses at home in a form in which striped and spotted designs are produced upon the cloth in a printing machine by the action of an acid, which turns the parts affected to a whitish hue. It is for this reason that when khaki uniforms are worn for a length of time the wristbands and collars show lines of white, where the dye has been driven out by the contact of the acid perspiration from the skin. There is another fortune awaiting the inventor who produces a dye which is fast not only to alkali, but also to acid. Up to the present less success has attended the attempt to impart a khaki shade to woollens. Not only is the dye less permanent, but the peculiarities of the woolen fibre make it difficult to produce any uniformity of tint. Half a dozen pieces of serge, dipped in the same vat, will give almost as many variations of colour. For this reason troops when clothed in serge, as the men now under arms in South Africa will presently be, as the southern winter comes on, cannot present the smart appearance of a regiment wearing cotton drill.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORTS.

THE following is the report of the Select Committee of the Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

We, the members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. I of 1900 (A Bill to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869,) have the honour to report that we have carefully considered the Bill and the following representation of the members of the Bar of the Belgaum District Court, which was placed before us :—

"We, the members of the Belgaum Bar, crave permission to lay before your Committee what we think to be the objectionable features of this Bill.

Section 2 of the Bill arms Assistant Judges with powers to hear 'applications or references under Special Acts.' In our opinion there is no sufficient reason to hand over this work to Assistant Judges as, there is not, as a rule, much work of that kind in the District Court. And secondly, some of the applications of the class, notably those under the Probate and Administration Act, deal with matters of considerable importance and legal intricacy which requires men of long judicial experience for a satisfactory disposal.

Section 6 of the Bill proposes to give Subordinate Judges Small Cause powers in respect of suit of much larger value than at present. To us this seems to be the most objectionable feature of the Bill. As the law exists even at present, there is not a little dissatisfaction felt at the slipshod and perfunctory manner in which evidence is taken and recorded by Subordinate Judges in Small Cause suits in the mofussil and at the laconic and whimsical judgments delivered by them. The High Court cannot be moved in Small Cause suits except on a point of law. And the gross failure of justice in many cases goes unredressed. The consciousness that there is an appeal from their decisions is a very useful check on Subordinate Judges, and its removal would be a virtual denial of justice to numerous litigants to whom a loss of even a few hundred rupees is a ruin.

Section 41 appears to be quite unnecessary. It unnecessarily restricts the liberty of choice of suitors by confining them to a few 'licensed petition-writers.' We are not aware of any mischief resulting from the existing state of things."

2. We recommend the following technical alterations in the preamble and in clauses 7 and 8 :—

(a) in the preamble we would delete the word "and after the words "1870" and 1880," and after the words "Repealing and Amending Act, 1891," would insert the words "and by the Bombay Civil Courts Act Amendment Act, 1895"

(b) in clause 7, for "38" and "38 A" wherever they occur we would read "40" and "40A," respectively ; and (c) we would transpose clauses 7 and 8.

3. We would amend the last six lines of clause 9 by the substitution for them of the following :—

"(c) providing a penalty of fine not exceeding fifty rupees for the breach of any of the rules so made, and determining the authority by which such breaches of the rules shall be investigated and the penalties enforced."

4. We approve of the remaining clause of the Bill, though the Honourable Mr. S. A. Chhatre dissents from our view of the expediency of the amendment of the law proposed in clause 6.

5. We beg to recommend that the Bill, as now altered by us, be passed into law.

6. The original Bill with the Statement of objects and Reasons was published in Marathi, Gurarati and Kanarese in the "Bombay Government Gajette" of 1st February 1900, and in Sindhi in the "Sind Official Gazette" of 25th January 1900. We do not think it necessary that the Bill, as now amended, should be republished in any of the vernacular languages.

(Signed) E. C. K. OLLIVANT.
" BASIL LANG.
" N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.
" H. F. ASTON.
" SHRIPAD A. CHHATRE.

Bombay, 4th March 1900.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—News has reached here of the sad death of Sidi Husen Khan Jabardast Khan Saheb, maternal grand-father of Sidi Sir Ahmed Khan Ibrahim Khan, K.C.I.E. Nawab of Janjira, which melancholy event took place at Murud (at his rise age of 97) on the 24th ultimo. Sidi H. K. Jabardast Khan Saheb was a First Class Sirdar and he was much respected and liked by all the ryots of the Native State of Habsan, in Alibag Zillah. He was Chief Councillor to his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Janjira. All the public offices of the S ate were closed in memory of the late Sirdar Sidi H. K. Jabardast Khan Saheb on the day of his death and he was buried at Murud, in Habsan, with all the honours due to his rank. Money was freely distributed to poor people of Murud and a large number of them were fed at the Nawab's palace on Jiarat-day, or the third day ceremony.

Srimant Angria Saheb Jahaghirdar of Alibag Zillah accompanied by Rao Bahadur Ramchundra Trimbak Acharya Government Pleader, arrived here on Monday last and put up at Bhow Saheb's bungalow, on the Bombay Road. A civil case regarding the Saranjamic villages belonging to Srimant Angria Saheb Jahaghirdar is, it is said, pending in the Court of the District Judge of Thana from a long time past.

On the recommendation of the Collector and District Magistrate of Thana a Brahmin gentleman of rank and a Municipal Councillor, Rao Saheb Apaji Ganesh Dandekar of Kelvi Mahim, has received from Government a first class certificate of merit in connection with the plague operations in the Thana District.

It is stated that Moonshee Mahomed Esmail Saheb Makba, J. P. of Bombay, intends to turn his Urdu-Arabic Madrasa of Thana into a Madrasa Ala (High School) for the use of Musalman children in the Northern Konkan. The Moonshee Saheb will also open about half-a-dozan classes (including a boarding one) for English and Marathi education for the boys, should there a suitable accommodation be found for the proposed institution at this station. He will visit Thana after the marriage ceremony of his son is over, to-morrow.

At the last quarterly general meeting of the Thana Municipality, it was unanimously resolved that sanction should be accorded to prosecute mischievous persons, who have broken down the stand pipe or fire plug, which was close at hand, when the fire first broke out and subsequently spread in the Bazaar-Peth last month.

Mr. J. B. Adams has been appointed to act as Assistant Superintendent of Police, Thana, as a temporary measure, in addition to his own duties, from the departure of Mr. T. S. Greenaway for Surat. Rao Saheb Kashinath Bapoo Pathak, B. A. of Karwar School, has been appointed Head Master of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School vice Rao Saheb Baji Narayan Nabar, B. A., deceased.

From the returns of the Thana Municipality it appears that there were three births (two males and one female) and twenty-two deaths (including one death from plague and five deaths (from small-pox) in the town of Thana during the past week. The attacks and deaths from plague, which took place in Salsette or Thana Taluka during the week were as follows :—Nine attacks and five deaths at Coorla and two attacks and two deaths at Bandra.

In the Thana District the burning of rab materials is in progress. Condition of fodder supply is good and prices of food-grains are stationary in almost all the talukas except at Moorbad, where price of inferior rice has slightly risen.

In the Civil and Police Hospital at Thana the thermometer readings ranged from 70 to 95 degrees in the shade yesterday as the day previous.

A NEW departure is about to be made by the military authorities, which is likely to improve the prospects of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department. An Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Patrick Fitzpatrick, will proceed home in charge of invalids during the current month. This duty has hitherto only devolved on officers of the superior establishment.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of fit Tobacconists.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RUSSIAN IRON INDUSTRY.

BRIDGE MAKING IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

AMONG the different questions raised at the Congress of Architects in St. Petersburg was the question of using more cement in the building of houses, and in connection with it, the question of duty on foreign cement. This duty is at present 10 copecks in gold per pood, but in spite of this enormously heavy duty, the importation of foreign cement into Russia is steadily growing—in 1896, it was 112,000 barrels (of 10 poods, or one-sixth of a ton each) ; in 1897, 124,000 ; and in 1898, 140,000 barrels. The suggestion to petition the Ministry for the reduction of this duty did not, however, meet with the approval of the Congress. It was pointed out that the number of works manufacturing cement in Russia has increased since the introduction of the duty from 8 to 33, and the yearly output from 1,000,000 barrels to nearly 6,000,000. The increase in the importation of foreign cement is explained by the rapid development of the building trade, with which the cement-manufacturing industry cannot at present keep pace. British manufacturers could compete in Russia despite the duty but for the fact that they meet with an additional obstacle in the shape of very stringent government regulations as to the testing of cement for all public works. The contractors will not buy foreign cement unless manufacturers guarantee that it will pass the test, and that the manufacturers are reluctant to do, as all the tests are made in Russia and outside their supervision.

The attention of the industrial world in Russia is at present chiefly centred in the mining industry, more particularly in that of iron. From all parts of Russia one hears daily of discoveries of fabulously rich iron ore deposits, but the happy proprietors of the estates containing such deposits never dream of working them—their only aim is to sell them to a foreign capitalist—Belgian by preference—and then write letters to the papers abusing foreign "exploitators" of Russia. Among the Press contributions on the subject, especial interest attaches to the articles of Prof. Mendeleieff, the famous chemist, and M. Skalkovsky, the well-known expert and mining engineer, who is Director of the Mining Department. Prof. Mendeleieff recently visited the Ural mining district, where most of the works belong to the Government, and found the position of affairs exceedingly unsatisfactory as judged by the redtape standard of the Government Department. According to Prof. Mendeleieff the only hope is to transfer all the Government works to the Ministry of Finance the officials there being the only ones in Russia having any idea of business methods, in which case the output of cast-iron would be increased tenfold, and the price would fall so as to make it accessible to everyone. M. Skalkovsky's reply, though full of personalities, and containing some unfounded statements, points out that the value of mines at present is greatly overestimated, that it is impossible to increase the present output to any extent so long as the smelting of ores is effected on charcoal—and up to the present all the iron in the Ural district is smelted on charcoal, there being no other suitable fuel available—and that one of the chief needs for the development of the district is the construction of local railways, and not the transference of works from one official department to another. Much is expected of the Great Siberian Railway, which will enable suitable coal deposits in Siberia to be worked at a profit, and the coke required for smelting to be transported to the Ural district ; but the reproach of Prof Mendeleieff that the want of scientific knowledge among Russian engineers is one of the obstacles to the progress of the mining industry is but too true.

The Australian colonists, like their American kinsfolk, manifest a preference for doing things on a big scale whenever possible. In Sydney the citizens possess the largest organ, and one of the largest town halls, in the world ; while north and south of the city are two of the largest public pleasure reserves to be found in any country outside the United States. The Hawkesbury River, of which the people of New South Wales are as proud as of the famous Sydney Harbour is spanned by an immense railway bridge, the largest of its kind in the Southern Hemisphere, and as regards its foundations, one of the most remarkable in the world. The actual length of the bridge between the abutments is 2,900 feet, and it is supported by six piers each resting on a caisson filled with concrete and forming the most solid foundation possible. The caissons are respectively 101, 155, 146, 147, 144, and 162 feet in depth, these different measurements representing the inequalities in the depth of the river; the last mentioned caisson being the deepest known foundation for a bridge. The main girders are 410 feet in length from centre to centre of the piers, the height of the principal girder being 58 feet above the surface of the river. The method of construction employed displayed considerable ingenuity. Each span was constructed on a large pontoon, 335 feet long, 61 feet wide, 10 feet deep, and provided with staging sufficiently strong to bear the whole weight of the immense mass of iron work, and high enough to enable the span on the pontoon being floated at high water into position, to clear the tops of the opposite piers, on which the girders rested when finally in place. When the pontoon, which was provided with 44 water-tight compartments, was complete with its staging, it was towed over a "gridiron" of piles and sills, in shallow sheltered water, and sunk, the exterior and interior valves being all left open, so that the water ran freely in and out at all tides. After the span was ready, the valves were closed, the water pumped out, and as the tide rose the pontoon floated and was towed into its destined position between the piers on which the span was intended to rest. As the tide fell, each end of the span descended into its proper place, and the pontoon and staging, released from the ponderous load, floated back to the gridiron.

The bridge was formally opened for traffic on May 1, 1889. The New South Wales Government is now entertaining an even more ambitious idea, that of connecting the northern and southern shores of Sydney Harbour by a bridge, which, under any circumstances, must be one of the highest and longest in existence. Such a structure has become a pressing necessity, but although its importance has been recognised by successive ministries, that of which Mr. Lyne is the head has been the first to take practical action in the matter by offering a couple of prizes, one of £1,000, and another of £500, open to all the world, for the most suitable designs for the required bridge. The designs must provide for two footways each 10 feet wide, two roadways each 20 feet wide, or one roadway 40 feet wide, also for a width of 24 feet in the clear for a double line of railway. It is considered that the bridge should be a single tier bridge, as the extra height to be surmounted by the railway or road, as the case may be, might be an objection, but designs showing either the footways or the roadway, or both, overhead, may be submitted, and will receive consideration. The bridge must consist of a single span, and a clear headway of 180 feet above high water, for at least the middle 600 feet of its length, must be provided. The structure must be designed to carry a live load of 130 lb., per superficial foot of roadway and footpath, and every part of the roadway is to be capable of carrying a moving load of 30 tons on two pairs of wheels, and for a train on each line of railway consisting of three of the heaviest class of engine and tender in steam, followed by loaded trucks. The engines and tenders to be taken as weighing 110 tons, with a length of 55 feet ; and an axle load on drivers of 18 tons, the distributed load due to the loaded trucks to be taken as 1 1-2 tons per lineal foot. The competitive designs will have to be delivered in Sydney not later than August 1, 1900.

Following the exposition at Philadelphia of last autumn, the Commercial Museum is contemplating a change in its policy. Hitherto its services have been rendered chiefly to annual subscribers. In the future they are to be given, free of all charge, to Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, and kindred trade organisations. This change is apparently contingent upon the granting to the Museum by Congress of 200,000 dols. A bill to this end has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and is now awaiting the action of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. It was introduced in the House by the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bingham, who took a prominent part in the opening ceremonies of the Commercial Exposition. Ordinarily a Bill introduced under such favourable auspices would have an excellent chance of being passed. But there is to be a Presidential election this year, and in consequence the Administration is using all its influence to cut down miscellaneous appropriations of public money. The Shipping Subsidies Bill and the Nicaragua Canal Bill are being pushed by the Administration. Both are likely to pass, and the demands these two great measures will make on the Treasury may jeopardise the success of the Bill appropriating 200,000 dols. for the Commercial Museum. In the preamble of the Bill emphasis is laid on the success of the Philadelphia Exposition last year, and on the expediency of making full and complete the collections of the productions and manufactured goods of the United States and of the European countries with which the United States compete.

The United States Government, by a special grant of 60,000 dols., defrayed the greater part of the cost of collecting the samples of foreign industry which formed the most useful feature of the Philadelphia Exposition. In the Bill by which the new grant is to be made to the Museum, it is provided that the 200,000 dols. shall be expended in completing this collection, and in illustrating at the Museum the manner in which merchandise for foreign markets should be prepared and packed ; and also in collecting such "necessary business data concerning said samples and trade conditions abroad as will be of the most benefit to American manufacturers, merchants, and producers, and in aiding and assisting them in extending their trade with and in opening new markets in foreign countries." This covers the whole field of the Museum's work. If the Bill passes, the Museum will be independent of outside support, for it already enjoys annual grants from the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, and there is no doubt that if Congress passes the Bingham Bill, annual grants from the Federal Treasury will henceforward become the rule. So far the Museum has had only two special appropriations from Congress—one towards the cost of the Exposition buildings in which the Museum is now permanently housed, and the other for defraying the cost of collecting samples of foreign merchandise. But from the first, the managers of the Museum have been counting on annual appropriations from Congress ; and just now, while the success of the Philadelphia Exposition is fresh in the public mind, they are making strenuous endeavours to establish their claim to permanent aid from the United States Government.

Perhaps the most noteworthy statement in Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular dated New York, February 14, the latest received on this side the Atlantic, is the suggestion that the exports of cotton bought on Liverpool account have been delayed in consequence of the employment of the cargo steamers as transports in connection with the war in South Africa, and that cotton is being held in the United States for Liverpool owners pending a favourable opportunity for shipment. The full text of the circular is as follows :—"Distribution of the supply is the factor which is attracting the speculation in Liverpool and advancing that market so rapidly at a time when the movement is increasing at the ports and interior towns. The war in South Africa has taken many of the freight steamers from the Atlantic ports, so that the cotton which has been bought in the interior markets for Liverpool does not appea in the exports, but is held at the ports. This accumulation has increased our port stocks until they are now nearly 250,000 bales over last season at this time. Europe believes the increase in the movement represents the last of the crop, and that after this month the movement will be very small. They are, therefore, paying little attention to it, but are influenced entirely by the small stock in Liverpool. It would appear, however, that all crop estimates below 9,000,000 bales must be abandoned, and should the movement keep up on the present scale for two or three weeks longer the trade will be advancing their estimates of the yield for this season. We base this view on the belief that the movement after the 1st March will be at least equal to that of 1886-7, the smallest for years. Whether the market will be governed by the distribution as it has been during the past month, or whether Europe will change its present attitude towards cotton through the effect of the larger movement, is, of course, the question to be decided by the merchants and planters who hold the remainder of the crop. That is a problem which no one can determine except by the movement at the counted towns and by analogy that the same proportion of cotton is reaching the uncounted towns by waggon as appears at the counted towns. Up to the present time there has not been any decided falling off to indicate exhaustion. We have had the most rapid and excited advance the trade have seen for many years based upon this distribution of the supply. It is difficult to look at the situation with the cool mind which should read the outlook with conservatism and caution. Should Liverpool at any time find the cotton they have bought during the past two months coming into sight as sufficient for their requirements a pause abroad on the basis of present quotations would prove hazardous to holders. On the other hand, the speculation is in Liverpool, and the trade here feel they are unable to gauge its volume and are therefore advising caution notwithstanding the increase in the movement."

The new chairman of the Millwall Dock Company told the proprietors at the meeting on February 23rd that the methods of business had been antiquated, that much of the grain was handled by manual labour, and that the book-keeping was conducted on an admirable system under which an inaccurate view of the position might be obtained. New officials had been appointed, and altogether the new machinery, &c., would cost between £40,000 and £50,000. As the company had no power to raise further capital, the amount would have to be obtained in some form or other out of revenue. It might be asked whether the position was so bad that the Company could not pay its preference dividend. That was so at the moment, but the future was more hopeful. In a final word he asked the proprietors, whilst recognising the position, not to take too gloomy a view of the affairs. In answer to a remark of a proprietor, the chairman observed that the Tallerman affair had had devoted to it an amount of attention which it did not deserve. It was certainly not a part of the business of the Board to enter into a speculation of the Tallerman kind.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th March, 1900 :—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900.....	17,000,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 3rd Mar. 1900	17,876,906*
3 Amount remitted in excess of the Budget Estimate	876,900

* Includes £1,500,000 on account of gold held by the Secretary of State for India under Act II of 1898.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th March, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah.	inches 29·970
Temperature of the Air	degrees 82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	72·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of wind*	S, WSW., NW., NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 136

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN ASSAM.

A DAY AMONG THE COAL MINES.

A TELEGRAM, dated Tezpur, Friday says :—At Margherita on Thursday night the Assam-Bengal Company's railway bridge over the Deobong river was prettily illuminated. This morning the Viceroy started at 8·30 in one of the company's trains for Tekok Coal Mines, and after a short journey through thick jungle the party arrived at the foot of the funicular railway. This interesting feat of engineering ascends the hill to a height of 800 feet at a general gradient of one in three, but in parts the gradient is as steep as one in one. Mr. Harris, Superintendent of the Mines, having been presented to His Excellency, and a small truck or tub specially constructed for the occasion having been admired, the party were soon performing the somewhat unusual feat of going up to a coal mine instead of down. On arrival at the top of the railway the shafts of the mine were inspected, one of which runs into the hill for a distance of 1 1-3 miles. His Excellency proceeded several hundred yards along one of the passages, and watched the coolies at work, who, it was observed, seemed a cheerful and contented lot. The safety of the mine was demonstrated by the fact that work is carried on with naked candles. After a safe descent to the bottom of the funicular railway, His Excellency was taken to visit the Namsang mine, where the interesting spectacle of a great seam of coal outcropping through the earth on the hill side was seen. This seam is 80 feet thick, 50 yards wide, extends for a distance of over three miles, and will furnish a supply of many million of tons of excellent coal before it is exhausted. The preparation of coke of a quality equal to any thing that can be produced in England was also shown and explained to His Excellency. On returning to Margherita, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party were entertained at lunch by Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, and after lunch Mr. Hawkins, Manager of the Assam Railway and Trading Company, read a short address, expressing the honour and pleasure he felt at being able, on behalf of the Company, to welcome their Excellencies to Margherita, and giving short account of the history of the Company. The Viceroy in reply said that the visit had been one of great pleasure and interest both to himself and Lady Curzon, and he expressed the surprise he felt at finding what an amount of good and scientific work was being carried on by the energy of the Company in the midst of forest and jungle, in such a remote corner of the Empire. At 3 p.m. the Viceregal party left for Dibrughar, and the train steamed out of the station amidst hearty cheers from a large crowd assembled to bid farewell to Lord and Lady Curzon. At 5-15 a halt was made at Chubwa where the party was hospitably entertained at tea by Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald, and where the excellencies of the tea and beauty of the decorations and flowers were both greatly appreciated. Mr. FitzGerald is manager of the Chubwa Tea Company, one of the oldest and best known in Assam. At 7 p.m. the steamer ghat was reached, and after thanking Mr. Toogood, Traffic Manager, and Mr. Parker, Locomotive Superintendent, who had been in charge of the train throughout, for their care and trouble the Viceroy and Lady Curzon embarked once more on the Buzzard and shortly after a start was made for Tezpur.

BANQUET AT TEZPUR.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PLANTING INDUSTRY.

THE Viceroy and party left Dibrugarh for Tezpur at 7·30 p.m., on Thursday night, on board the "Buzzard." After dinner arrived there Colonel Buckingham, read an address from the planters and His Excellency replied. The address was as follows.—

His Excellency said :—"Gentlemen,—I have already at Dibrugarh expressed the pleasure which it gives me as head of the Government of India to visit this important province, and if it be the fact that I am the first visitor in that capacity to this part of the Brahmaputra Valley I concur with you in thinking there is every reason why I should not be the last. I also accept the proposition that Assam is a province demanding in a peculiar degree the sympathy and assistance of the Government, but if that statement be held to imply that such sympathy and such assistance have not yet been forthcoming, I must, in justice to the Government over which I preside, deprecate what would, I think, be an unjust imputation. I have sometimes in the press observed an inclination to present Assam as a sort of abandoned Garden of Eden, watered by great rivers and furnished with the fruit-tree of life, which but for the frowns of an angry Providence represented in this case by the Government of India would long ago have recovered its pristine richness and beauty. Such a picture would in my opinion be both over-coloured and overdrawn. The province of Assam is indeed in a backward condition compared with some other and more highly favoured localities but its backwardness is no more due to any indifference on the part of the Government of India than it has been to any lack of initiative on the part of the British pioneers who have come hither, and withso much courage and perseverance have sunk their capital and expended their energies in its exploitation. On the contrary the services of these pioneers have constituted a claim for unusual consideration at the hands of Government, which for a long series of years has authorised expenditure upon Assam that the revenue of the letter has hitherto failed to balance. At the present time a larger proportion of the gross receipts of this Province is expended upon administration and development that in any other province in India. In the last recorded financial year, viz. 1898-99, the gross income imperial, Provincial and local, amounted to 147 lakhs, and the gross expenditure chargeable to revenue was 123 lakhs which, with the additional 120 lakhs representing capital outlay on the Assam-Bengal Railway, constituted a total disbursement of 243 lakhs, or an excess of expenditure over revenues of nearly one crore of rupees. Again, so far from the railways in Assam being remunerative, there was in the same year a loss of 10 lakhs on their working expenses, exclusive of interest charges on railway capital account. It is clear therefore from these calculations that Assam at present is contributing nothing to the imiltary and other general changes of the Indian Empire, but that she is actually absorbing a good deal of Imperial capital. We are, in fact engazed in the development of Assam which may one day recoup our outlay, but for the present the balance is on the wrong side of the ledger. Gentlemen, in your address you speak of the conditions by which the efforts of the British planter have been

HANDICAPPED AND RETARDED.

You point correctly to the long previous history of rapine and misgovernment in the Brahmaputra Valley, to the scanty indigenous population, to the paucity of labour, entailing reinforcement from outside, to the increasing cost of that importation, and to the external competition which your industry has to face. To these sources of difficulty, with which the Government has to the best of its ability helped you to cope by means of special labour laws by which your contracts are enforcible, by railway extensions, both in Assam and in Bengal, which have been planted in the interests of this province, should be added that which, in my opinion, is the main explanation, both of the backwardness of the province, and of the anxieties by which you are opposed. I allude to the climate of Assam. Lord Beaconsfield when Mr. Disraeli, once said that the true secret of the woes of Ireland consisted in the fact that she lies under weeping skies and is surrounded by a melancholy ocean. A similar diagnosis gives the real clue to the impediments of this province. A humid and malarial atmosphere, injurious to the indigenous population which steadily recedes in numbers and which is fatal to the immigrants from the driver plains of Behar and Bengal, an atmosphere which is still further poisoned by exhalations from the recently upturned soil, and which carries mysterious and deadly diseases in its train. This is the real enemy of Assam, with which private enterprise and Government patronage alike find it hard to contend. When the Provincial death-rate is always greatly in excess of the birth-rate and when a labouring population of over half a million persons requires to be imported from outside, and to be perpetually replenished, the conditions are such that expansion can scarcely pursue a natural course, and, however encouraged, is liable to the fluctuations of what is not an organic but an artificial growth.

"Gentlemen, in your address you invite my special attention to the increased cost of labour importation. This is a subject to which, in connection with legislation now before the Government of India, I have necessarily given close study. The very rapid rise in cost, which is said to have nearly doubled in ten years, is no doubt partly to be attributed to the keen rivalry and to the familiar wiles of many middle-men, to whose fingers some of the money sticks at each stage of the passage of the coolie from India to Assam. In so far as the evil is to be attributed to the system of recruitment practised by these unlicensed traffickers it will be arrested by our Bill. The increasing demand for labour here, owing to the opening of new tea gardens, is a further explanation of the enhancement of the cost, but, gentlemen, we should both of us be shutting our eyes to facts did we not realise that the main cause, which no legislation can greatly affect or altogether remove, is the increased industrial competition that prevails in the Indian labour market itself. You desire for the work of your plantations

THE HARD ABORIGINAL TRIBESMAN

of the jungles of Chota Nagpur, but he is also wanted for coal mines in Bengal, for work on railways, and for the tea gardens of the Duars and the Terai. Now in these employments he is remembered that he earns higher wages than you are able to give him, that he is engaged for a shorter term that he his near to his own home, and that he can frequently return thither within a year. You have to consider whether with your lower monthly wage, your four years' contract, and your great distance from the source of recruitment, you can permanently and successfully compete with your rival employers. In the long run a problem of this sort will not be settled by Labour Commissions, or by Government Bills. It will be decided by the immutable laws that regulate demand and supply. You cannot make water run up hill, and you cannot provide labour for industry below its market price. The wage question itself I need not now discuss, since the postponement of the Bill till next year will afford ample time for its re-examination. The subject of

FEEDER LINES OF RAILWAY

and of a Government guarantee which figured next in your remarks I will reserve for treatment in my reply at Gauhati, where I understand that it also occupies a prominent place in the address to which I shall be called upon to respond. I pass to the question of the waste lands of Assam, and of the measures that may properly be taken for their reclamation and cultivation. Your contention is that these lands, amounting as you say to no less than 6½ million acres, are suitable for the production of rice, jute corn, and other cereals, and that as they cannot be cultivated by the overflow of time-expired labour, labour must be specially imported from elsewhere for the purpose. This is a subject upon which, as you know, the Government of India have for long been in correspondence with the Chief Commissioner, and upon which as the question is largely hypothetical in character difference of opinion may be expected to exist. This is not the only country which presents the spectacle of sparsely populated and unreclaimed tracts lying at no insuperable distance from congested centres of population. Nothing is easier for the doctrinaire than to say, 'Why not bring the people from a district where there are too many to a district where there are too few,' but there are a good many intervening fences to be cleared, of which the doctrinaire is apt to take in sufficient account. There is the unhealthiness of the climate, upon which I have previously touched, the reluctance of immigrants, and the novelty of the conditions. You call my attention to the Chenab Canal Colony, which I visited last April. There the circumstances are entirely different. The movement is merely from one part of the Punjab to another, the place is extremely healthy, there is no jungle to be cut down, and no clearing to be made. The Government have brought water, and Nature may be trusted to do the rest. Finally the applicants instead of requiring to be coaxed by alluring offers or imported at considerable cost jostle each other in anxiety to be taken on. In the present case it is no doubt true that in any scheme of Government colonisation we must look in the main to external sources for recruitment. Time-expired tea coolies, I dare say, make

THE BEST SETTLERS,

because they are already acclimatised, and I should think that it would be to the interest of the planter himself to settle his coolies upon neighbouring plots of land, so as to retain a call upon their services after the expiration of the contract, but I agree that the labour supply of the gardens and the labour supply of the province are subjects which should not be confused, and which should be treated independently of each other. As regards the particular question whether the ryotwari or big zemindari form of tenure is more suitable to the development of a backward province, I will not here recapitulate the argument which has already covered perhaps a sufficient amount of paper, Two desiderata are unquestionably wanting, namely, first the man or men to initiate the experiment ; second, the colonists to undertake the reclamation. If Mr. Cotton can produce any of the former I do not think that he will find the Government of India grudging or obstinate in insistence upon terms, provided always that these do not contemplate a mere commercial speculation in land, and that they include some effective guarantee that the estates will be brought under cultivation within a reasonable period of time. In my opinion the main question at issue is not the size of the grant, that is relatively a small matter, but the capacity, stability, and aptitude of the grantee. Perhaps later on, when we get the connection completed between Dibrugarh and the main line of the Assam-Bengal Railway we may be able to try some colonisation scheme which will appeal to the land hunger of the many, even more than to the puptic spirit or the enterprise of the few. "Gentlemen, in one of your later paragraphs you express a desire that the Local Boards in Assam should call upon the civil engineers of the Public Works Department not merely for advice but for the execution of

PUBLIC WORKS IN THE PROVINCE.

We have already in the former respect conceded all that your Chief Commissioner asked, and have indeed insisted upon even more, since we have required, that the opinion of Inspectors of Works shall not only be sought but shall not be disregarded by Local Boards or their servants the district engineers. The further proposal that Public Works Department should also be responsible for the execution of works is one that is approved neither by Mr. Cotton nor by the Government of India. The question has also arisen in Bengal, and we agree with the Lieutenant-Governor of that province in thinking that the adoption of the change would stifle the legitimate energies and independence of local self government, since it would transfer to an official department authority and responsibility in respect of public works that ought properly to remain with the boards. "In conclusion, gentlemen, let me assure you that the candid interchange of opinions between us, which the present and other occasions during the past week have afforded, cannot fail to be of much benefit to me in my future administration ; that I shall always feel that I know these planters and understand their aspirations better from having met them in the homes which they have created, and on the lands which their industry has reclaimed, and that Lady Curzon and myself will carry away most agreeable recollections of this beautiful valley and its adventurous and public spirited pioneers.

THE LATE COLONEL T. A. FREEMAN.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL.

A MEETING of friends and admirers of the late Colonel T. A. Freeman, M. A., was held last evening, at the Wilson College Hall, to consider the question of a memorial of his life and work. The Bishop of Bombay, Dr. McArthur, presided, and among those present were Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Prince Samatsingji of Palitana, and others.

The Bishop in addressing the meeting, said : He would now say that he was in cordial sympathy with the proposal to promote a memorial of Col. Freeman. They ought to do so for two reasons:—First because his life and his labours were certainly worthy of being commemorated, and secondly, because it would have a good influence upon themselves and upon those who followed them as Christian workers in Bombay that they should keep fresh in their minds the story of Col. Freeman's work, the unreserved sacrifice which he made of himself and the wonderful devotion with which he carried out all his labours for the fatherance of Christ's kingdom in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan proposed "that this meeting records, with deep regret, the loss the city has sustained by the death of Col. T. A. Freeman, who had, by his constant readiness to promote the true welfare of its citizens, by his sympathy with all classes of people and by his courtesy of manner, gained the esteem and respect of all nationalities in Bombay." Dr. Mackichan said that those who knew the late Col. Freeman must have been deeply impressed by the striking humility and modesty of his character. He moved about among st them, as one who seemed scarcely conscious of his own presence and therefore, if they were called to praise him that night, it was because that very humility and self sacrifice had called forth their sincerest admiration. At a time of life, when many men sought ease and retirement, and Colonel Freeman was in a position to enjoy both, if he had desired them, he undertook a new enterprise. After he had completed his military service he devoted himself to the new work in coming out to India as a Christian missionary. A University man, he entered military service ; he returned to the university again, that he might fit himself for better work in the field which he had chosen. That fact alone was an indication of the remarkable energy of character, with which he was endowed that he was able to resume his studies, as it were, late in life, with the one aim and desire to render himself more useful to his fellowmen ; and how fully he carried out that desire was evidenced by the fact that so many classes in their varied community were mourning his loss that day. They saw now when the city was visited by plague and public-spirited men were needed to help and guide the people, Col. Freeman came forward and gave his strength and his time to the visitation of a large district. There was no occasion for alarm amongst the people when he entered their quarters. His visits were welcomed. He was not a terror to any of the inhabitants but he came amongst them as a true and sincere friend. Col. Freeman was identified with every Christian work in that city, for he was president of one society and secretary and treasurer of another, spending his time from day to day in self-denying and philanthropic labour. Freeman proclaimed himself amongst them as a Christian and they welcomed him as a man of sincere and deep Christian connection and in him the old traditions of the Bombay service were revived and they had in him a man worthy to be ranked with those great and distinguished officers of the past whose memory was cherished in many a district throughout the whole of the Presidency and therefore it was gratifying to find that night that they were being associated in that memorial effort with representatives of different communities in that city.

Mr. Rustom D. Wadia seconded the proposition and Mr. Rustomji Mistry having supported it, it was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. R. P. Karkaria, the meeting expressed its deep sympathy with Mrs. Freeman and Mrs. Proctor in the great bereavement.

On the motion of Mr. Velinkar, seconded by Mr. Douglas Reid, a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscription and deciding what form the memorial should take.

PICTURES AND THE WAR FUND.

MESSRS. RAPHAEL TUCK'S EFFORT.

"Sons of the Empire" A Photogravure after the Original Painting by Harry Payne. Dedicated by Special Permission to Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Viscount Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief of the British Army has Published for the Benefit of the Transvaal War fund for Widows and Orphans, by Raphael Tuck and Sons, Ltd. Publishers to her Majesty the Queen and T.R.H. The Prince and Princess of Wales, of Raphel House, Moorfieity, City London. The unique spectacle presented to the world by the Sons of the Empire on which the Sun never sets standing shoulder to shoulder in the cause of Justice and Freedom, her Colonies hastening to share the dengers and participate in the glories of the Mother Country, is a fitting subject to be commemorated for the Benefit of the dear ones of the Brave Men who are shedding their blood in the Service of their Queen and Country. Originally commissioned by Messrs. Tuck in the usual course for one of our Photogravure Publications, they say we soon realised that the subject was of too Patriotic, too Imperial a nature, tobe exploited at a time like the present for the benefit ofof an individual firm, and we therefore decided toplace the whole of the first yer's

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHEN the patriotic impulse is so largely stirring the Empire it would indeed be surprising, writes the "Army and Navy Gazette," if we did not find some reflection of its sentiment and power in the naval section of the civil population—the section, that is, which is composed of men who have served her Majesty afloat, but who, for various reasons, have retired from active service. It is only natural, then, to learn that a proposal has been made to form a battery of six long 12-prs. for service in South Africa, these guns to be manned by qualified seamen-gunners who have served their time in the navy, and officered in a similar manner from the same source. The officers who have proposed this scheme are lieutenants L. E. Traherne and Lord Gillford, both of whom, although they have resigned their commissions, have the necessary knowledge and experience to carry out their plan. We have no doubt that the scheme is a perfectly feasible one, and that both the funds necessary to supply the equipment and the gunners would have been forthcoming if the necessary encouragement had been given by the authorities.

It seems pretty clear that public opinion in general, and the opinion of volunteer officers in particular, is not favourable to the new proposals with regard to the auxiliary forces, says the "Pall Mall Gazette." Not that our citizen soldiers are not willing to work, and to work hard; but there is a point at which the machine will stop; it is possible to overload even the most powerful engine, and then the whole power is dissipated in excessive friction. The War Office plan may serve for one year, but it will not last longer. To tell the truth, too much is demanded from voluntary effort and good will. After all, the defence of the Empire is primarily a duty which devolves upon the State. If the safety of the nation necessitates a permanent sacrifice on the part of all citizens, that sacrifice must be demanded by law. That a very limited class of individuals will permanently take heavy burdens and disabilities upon themselves simply to save other people is not to be expected, and those who do expect it will be disappointed. The proposed arrangements are too much like a charitable tea party to which the guests are bidden to bring their own mugs, their own tea and sugar, their own spoons, and their own cake, and to which the hosts promise to contribute the room and the tables.

Under the head of Volunteer Medical Staff Corps and Bearer Companies of Volunteer Brigades for service in South Africa, it is stated that after attestation recruits will join the Royal Army Medical Corps Depot at Aldershot until required for embarkation. Each volunteer will receive from the date of enlistment pay and allowances, including messing allowances of his rank as a soldier of the Royal Army Medical Corps, rations and clothing. Should a married man be accepted, his family will be entitled to separation allowance. On completing his period of service he will receive a gratuity of £5 in addition to any gratuity given to troops at the end of the war. If discharged in consequence of wounds, injuries, or disability received or contracted while on service he will be entitled to a pension in accordance with the Royal Warrant for pay, &c., of the regular army. Every volunteer must enlist into the Royal Army Medical Corps for one year or for the war.

The "Militar Wochenblatt, in an article on the new firing regulations for the German Army, gives some interesting extracts on the performances of the German military rifle. Heretofore, in collective firing with sights raised for a range of 600 metres, the depth of ground swept has been estimated at 100 metres, but in the new instructions it is laid down that that estimate must be deemed insufficient having regard to the increase of range which has taken place of late. A new table is accordingly given, according to which, with the sights up for 600 metres, the depth of ground swept by bullets is estimated at about 170 metres. For 700, 800, 1,000 1,200 1,600 and 2,000 metres, the corresponding estimates of the depth of ground swept by fire are given as 160, 145, 115, 100, 75, and 70 respectively.

Mr. Frank Harris has a theory, which he has expounded in a brilliant little pamphlet, called "A conversation in Hades." He thinks that quality, not numbers, should be our ideal in South Africa, and argues his case from parallels furnished by history. The great point in war is to have a good weapon and to use it well. When we have obeyed this cardinal principle we have been successful, when we have neglected it we have been defeated. So says Mr. Harris; but, unfortunately, he is so possessed by his theory that he loses sight of other considerations. Because our bowmen drove the finest chivalry in Europe in utter rout before them and the pikemen of the Rebellion proved more than a match for the Royalist cavalry, it does not follow that our many defeats in America and South Africa were due to defective weapons; Mr. Harris maintains the contrary, and proves it by leaving out any parts which do not support his theory. The defeat of Braddock at Fort Duquesne of Abercromby by Montcalm at Carillon, of Murray by De Levis at Ste. Foy, were certainly not due to an inferior British weapon. Bad generalship and lack of cavalry are generally held to be the cause of our disasters in the American Revolution, but Mr. Harris says it was the superiority of the colonial arms. In the war of 1812 he maintains that our naval defeats on the lakes were due to the modern cannon of the Americans, and triumphantly asks if this is not "a new fact." It certainly is. Most people believe that the supineness of Sir George Prevost in allowing the enemy unhindered to build a fleet at Presqu' isle was the cause of our misfortunes, but it is just possible Mr. Harris may be right. As much cannot be said for his account of the British defeat at New Orleans. If the raw American Militia were able to rout twice their number of Wellington's veterans, how is it that English Regulars and Canadian Militia, with the same weapons, were able to defeat seasoned American soldiers two and three times more numerous? When Mr. Harris answers that question satisfactorily he will see that something more than a good weapon is required in war, or we should not have been defeated at Isandhlwana, Laing's Nek, and Majuba Hill. He does, indeed, point out that our school of military training should have been based on methods learned in our Colonial wars, but he appears to think that our disasters in America and South Africa were caused more by bad weapons than by bad tactics and strategy, whereas the reverse was the case. We should have learned our science in the British Empire and the United States, not in Germany or the Crimea. The main cause of our reverses in the colonies was our European-made knowledge, which despised experience on the spot. Up to the arrival of Lord Roberts in South Africa the old story was repeated over again.

Mr. Julian Ralph's fine pen-picture of the war in South Africa as it really is should be a revelation to the arm-chair critic at home. In picturesque phrase he says that the inactivity at the Modder River has been caused, not by the enemy or our own necessities, but by modern weapons, which have reduced the military science of Wellington, Napolian and Moltke to absolute ineffectiveness. Had Lord Methuen been able to follow up the battle of Belmont he could have prevented the Boers entrenching themselves at Magersfontein; but as they would at once have fallen back on Spytfontein their end would have been served equally well. Pluck and dash in face of magazine rifles and artillery are wasted, for one man behind breast works is a match for at least ten of the enemy. Hence frontal attacks in these days spell nothing but disaster. Magersfontein is simply a system of trenches raised on a wide plain; nevertheless, it is impregnable to European science. It can only be taken by starving its defenders out or attacking them in the rear. That the foe is seldom or never visible is another trying condition to an Army trained as ours has been. Mr. Ralph says that a few score Boers were seen after Belmont and a smaller number after Graspan, but while an engagement is going on they are absolutely invisible, and there is now no black veil of smoke to reveal their whereabouts. At Modder River our men did not know whether the enemy was on the north or south side of the river, and many of them have never yet seen a Boer. Such facts as these are illuminating. For the first time two forces equally well armed by modern science have come into collision, only to prove that what the world believed to be impossible is a fact. The armies of Europe, which looked so formidable on paper and on the parade ground, will have to unlearn as much as they will have to learn. When peace is declared in South Africa the finest fighting machine in the world will not be the German Army, but the British Army. Intelligence transport, money and staying power are likely to be the great factors in wars of the future, brute courage and dash sinking further into the black ground

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 10.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt T H Symons I M S, Madras, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces.

The services of Major R J Windle M B, R A M C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Capt A C Hickley 1-3rd Gurkha Rifles have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces for famine duty.

Capt C W H Symonds, I S C, Offg Supt of Settlement Surveys Bengal is granted furlough for two years.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr H C Eggar Solicitor to the Govt of India is appointed Agent to the Govr Genl in Council for the affairs of the late King of Oudh and for the purposes of Act XIX of 1857 with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Mr W K Eddis resigned.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Franz Koch as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Franz Koch as Acting Vice-Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Aden during the absence of Mr S Schmuck.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Lieut Col C E Yate C S I, I C M G, I S C a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar; m c for 94 days under rule IX and 271 days under rule XIV clause 2 of the furlough rules of 1868.

Lieut Col A P Thornton I S C a Resident or the 2nd class is posted as Resident in Mewar with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt H B Peacock I S C a Political Asst of the 2nd, offg 1st, class and Asst to the Resident in Mewar is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 (b) (iii) (i) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st April 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt C J Windham I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd, offg 2nd class and Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Central India is granted furlough for six months under Article 340 (b) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 31st March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Lieut A H O Spence I S C Sqdn Officer 2nd Regt Central India Horse is appointed to be Asst Insptg Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry sub pro tem with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Lieut A G Maxwell.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt F J H Barton I S C Coundt of the Khyber Rifles (p a) for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieut A L Jacob I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd class is posted on return from furlough as an Asst Political Agent in Zhob with effect from the date of assuming charge.

With reference to Notifications Nos 286-I and 287-I dated the 23rd Jan 1894, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut A B Minchin C I E I S C as Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana to be the Magistrate of Abu vice Capt R B Berkeley I S C with effect from the 22nd Feb 1900.

Lieut F B Prideaux I S C a Political Asst of the 3rd (offg 2nd) class and First Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is granted privilege leave for 70 days with effect from the 12th March 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut E R Wetherall, I S C, 1st Regt of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th Dec 1899.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers appointed to the unattached List of the British Army for service in the I S C are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Punjab Command—Second Lieuts—P B Maxwell, A I Fraser, A C P Cochran, D E Robertson, P R Chambers, H V Biscoe, J B Egerton, R H Howell, C K Crookshank, A L Smeaton, H I Boyd, A H W Elias, J F Allen, H F E Mac Mahon, C R Lyall, R L Bignell and G F Hughes.

Bengal Command—Second Lieuts—V E Gwyer, J P H Lane, P B Kemble, I H Gordon, H R B Reed, G P Sanders, W B Bailey, A N Dav Scott, R D Alexander, C B D Stretteil, G R Bird and G Hewett.

Madras Command—Second Lieuts—E E S Bennett, D R G Oliver, H Greenaway, M E Rae, P W Burrowes, A E S Scott, J G Faris, E D Pike, H St G H Harvey-Kelly, J L Murphy, G C Wheeler, E H F Apthorpe, E Butterfield, R T McEncry, E Marsden and P L Coleridge.

Bombay Command—Second Lieuts—E Carsley, C W Prescott, J P May, E E P Davis, H A Balderston, H Street, A Majoribanks, R C Fergusson-Pollock, F G Gillies, H E Reinhold, R G A Traill, C H G Black, T E A Dalyell, H St J Sime and D S Graham.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointments are made with effect from date of joining:—

17th (The Loyal) Regt of Bengal Infantry—Mahomed Suleman Khan to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

6th Regt of Bo Cavy (Jacob's Horse)—Ahmed Nawaskhan to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Maj Genl W A Lawrence I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance with effect from the 4th Feb 1899.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as regimental Comdt Indian Army—W C Pollard 18th Lcc 1899.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval—Lieut to be Capt C Kaye 6th March 1900.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts R A Carpenter, 3rd July 1899; G B Brown 15th Dec 1899; R W H Middlemass 2nd Jan 1900.

RETIREMENTS.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Col J C G Carmichael, M D, I M S (Bengal,) Principal Medical Officer, Presidency Dist 2nd May 1900; Major H A Ravenshaw, I S C 2nd in Comd, 36th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, 4th April 1900; and Capt W N M Cooke, I S C Temporary Half Pay List, 31st Jc y 1900.

STAFF C'

Lieut Col A Bowes Mein, I S C Comdt, 21st Regt of Bo Infy (Marine Battn) has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 3rd March 1900, subject to H M's approval.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPAR

Sub Cundr A H Johnston, is on appointment to the Provincial Engr Service, permitted to resign his rank and retire from the service, with effect from the 17th Novr 1899, under the provisions of Chapter II, paragraph 19. Public Works Dept Code. Vol I.

REWARDS—ORDER OF MERIT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to admit that undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the 27th Bombay Infantry to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit in recognition of the gallantry and devotion displayed by them in action with an overwhelming force of Soudanese mutineers and other rebels, near Kitabu, Unyoro, on the 9th and 10th October, 1898, on which occasion they formed the rear and baggage guards of a detachment under the command of Lieut J A Hannyngton:—Naicks Yusuf Khan; and Sultan Muhammad (attached from the 30th Bo Inf); Private Nur Muhammad, Sharif Khan, Ghulam Muhammad Nur Dad, Barkatulla, Shah Zad Shah, Subey Khan, Suby Khan Khuda Bux Khan, Fazal Khan, Shazada Khan, Karam Dad, Mir Firoz Ali Shah, Sher Baz, and Nur Muhammad.

It is also notified that ha the undermentioned private of the 27th Bo Infy survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred on him in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry and heroic devotion to duty on the same occasion. His widow (if any) is admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit, with effect from the date of his death:—Private Ahmed Khan

ARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secy of State for India with effect from the 7th Nov 1899:—To be Sub-Lieut—J C Ward.

The appointment of Mr W H F Warren as Sub-Lieut in the Royal Indian Marine notified in G G O No 50 of 1899, is cancelled.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J Reikie Offg Loco Supt East Coast Railway in class grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 10th April 1900 or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

With reference to Public Works Dept Railway Notification No 88 dated the 5th March 1900 Mr T A Hindmarsh Dist Loco Supt in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways is appointed to officiate as Loco Supt of the East Coast Railway in class I of that establishment till further orders.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 12TH OF MARCH, 1900.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk in some places, but it is still above the normal everywhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 70° to 17° above the mean of the season in Sind and Rajputana and at Lahore. Sirsa, Dessa, Surat and Bhuj, and the the minimum 5° to 8° at Rajkot, Sholapur, Belgaum, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. The highest temperature in the shade was 108° at Surat, and the lowest 54° at Jubulpore.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded at Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, and Coimbatore.

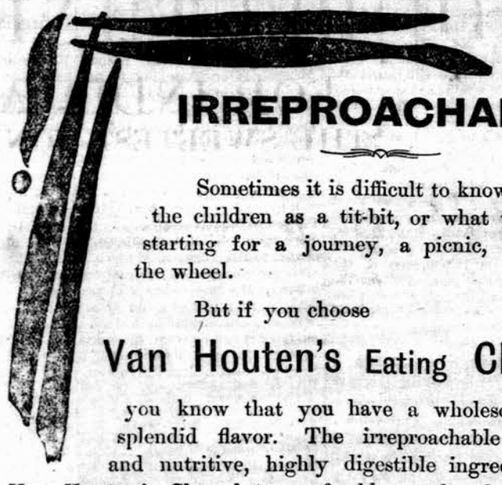
A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo.

The weather is fine everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.



IRREPROACHABLE.

Sometimes it is difficult to know what to give the children as a tit-bit, or what to take, when starting for a journey, a picnic, or a spin on the wheel.

But if you choose

Van Houten's Eating Chocolate

you know that you have a wholesome snack of splendid flavor. The irreproachable composition, and nutritive, highly digestible ingredients, render Van Houten's Chocolate preferable to the cheap chocolates and confectioneries (which are often of very questionable composition), while it far exceeds all similar products in the delicious cocoa-flavor.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops.
Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

P. MEHTA & Co.,
JEWELLERS & GOLDSMITHS,
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ALL SORTS OF JEWELLERY MADE TO ORDER.

Our Signet Rings are all guaranteed Solid-made.

No. 490. 18-Ct. Rs. 29. No. 491. 18-Ct. Rs. 31. No. 499. 18-Ct. Rs. 31. No. 489. 18-Ct. Rs. 26.

Price List Free on Application.

Of all Chemists. Lanoline' Darling Brand. This Darling appears on all labels of these genuine products.

Natural Toilet Preparations.

Toilet 'Lanoline' *in collapsable tubes,*
Makes rough skins smooth, and protects delicate complexions from wind and sun.

'Lanoline' Toilet Soap
Never irritates; cleanses and keeps the skin supple.

Wholesale Depôt—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

CINDERELLA
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN
Are Celebrated the World over for
ELEGANCE, FIT, STYLE AND DURABILITY.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO DRYING FOR EXPORT.

SOLE MANUFACTURER—
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WHOLESALE ONLY.
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"If I could only get a little rest." How many tired women say this! They are exhausted, depressed, discouraged. Even after sleeping they find themselves just as tired as before. Not a part of the body escapes from the hard aches and pains. You should have all impurities removed from your blood and your nerves greatly strengthened.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

brings rest and refreshing sleep. Your nervousness disappears and your great unrest passes away.

Of course you know this is so, for you have heard all about Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Ask your doctor if it isn't the best Sarsaparilla in the world. Even your druggist will tell you "It's the oldest and the best."

If you are constipated, take Ayer's Pills. They greatly aid the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.

NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself. No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.

From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, 1 gross, assorted sizes, sent for 14s. post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England
Agents Wanted.

"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co.
Indian Star Co-operative Society,
AHMEDABAD.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

ATKINSON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
USE ATKINSON'S ONLY
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
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GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description
for Embroidery.
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BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH
and Fortify the System against Disease with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limite
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S
HYDROXYL-FREE
COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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BRICKMAKING MACHINERY
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.
COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.
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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

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GENUINE LIQUEUR "D. O. M."
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CONSUMED BY ALL MEDICAL PROFESSIONS AND IN HOSPITALS OF EUROPE.

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ALWAYS READY. NO COOKING REQUIRED.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

PURE MILK, COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

FULL NOURISHMENT. PARTLY PREDIGESTED. STERILIZED.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

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AËRATING ANY LIQUID WITHOUT DILUTION,

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Done in a Minute.
You Aërate What, When, & Where you choose.

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Supplied by ALL CHEMISTS, STORES, &c.

SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS SUPPLIED WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:

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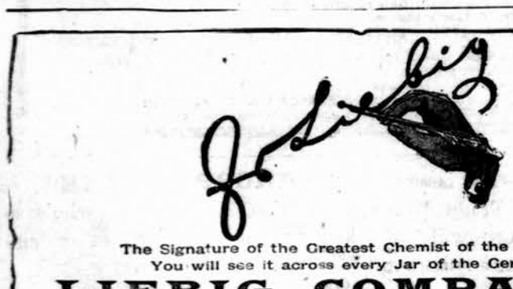

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THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

The Upright Pianofortes.

THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c.

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"Hunyadi János" has, in my hands given invariably satisfactory result. It is one of the most valuable of curative agents at our disposal."

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"Hunyadi János" is 'the most concentrated of the saline group. Natural Aperient waters are vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared."

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British Medical Journal.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
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NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.

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